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ARMY OCCUPIES MANDALAY

TOJO CLAIMS FINE COOPERATION IN APRIL 30 ELECTION INDICATES PEOPLE'S RESOLVE TO WIN WAR

Unity of Nation Reflected In Ballots Cast Thursday

SPEAKS OVER RADIO

Epochal Renovation and Consolidation in Politics Expected With New Diet

PREMIER THANKS PEOPLE

Greatly pleased with the completion of the epochal general election conducted under the stress and burden of wartime conditions, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in an address to the whole nation through the radio network Saturday night at 7:30 p.m., stated that the successful conduct of the general election just completed serves as a mute expression of the unflinching determination of the people for the successful consummation of the current war and a warning against Britain, the United States and the Chiang regime who are holding out slender hopes to a jolt within Japan.

The Premier said-

"The general election for the House of Representatives just conducted by the Empire amidst the roar and thunder of the War of Greater East Asia has been practically completed today.

Successfully Executed

"In the face of the greatest war unparalleled in the history of the world which is now being waged against Britain and the United States, who harbor the ambition to conquer the world, the Empire of Japan has carried out the general election without the slightest let or hindrance.

"Seventy days have gone by since the Government decided on February 18 the basic policy of carrying out the Greater East Asia War Throne Aid General Election, during which time Japan succeeded in scoring glorious war results, including the attack against the British forces in Burma, the sea battle off Java, conquest of the Dutch East Indies, the naval battle of the Indian Ocean, and the occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, all of which have shaken not only the enemy but the entire world, while the unity of the entire nations has been further strengthened. This latter phase has been more than amply testified by the fact that as many as 1,719 candidates ran for the election, while 15,000,000 voters were mobilized without the slightest sign of uneasiness in the face of the recent guerilla air raid of the enemy, and the general election has been successfully carried out before the eyes of the world.

"All this is chiefly the fruit of strenuous efforts of the Imperial Forces which are fighting most courageously in all battlefields under the aegis of the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, whereby the homeland is being placed on a most secure foundation, and partly due to the fact that, fully conscious of their heavy duties, all the candidates, holders of franchise, the Government officials concerned and the general public have fulfilled their duties to the uttermost, which I deeply appreciate from the bottom of my heart.

Extends Thanks

"At the same time I hereby take this opportunity to tender my heartfelt thanks for the great and enthusiastic efforts expended by the press in pervading the principles of the Throne aid general election throughout the election.

"It is most satisfactory to note that, despite the fact that quite a number of franchise holders are now at the front, the enormous pressure of work and the frequent movement of the people under wartime conditions, the rate of abstention has decreased to a remarkable percentage. This fact not only sufficiently signifies the solemn political consciousness of the people but also expresses to the world the iron unity of the entire nation, and I dare say that the officers and men at the various fronts would be agreeably impressed with this piece of news which will undoubtedly enable them to proceed with the war with a strong sense of security.

"Furthermore, the aforementioned fact serves as a mute representation to the friendly nations which are fighting for a common aim of the unflinching determination of the people of Japan to bring the current war to a successful conclusion,

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Enemy Disconcerted By Splendid Conduct Of Election in Japan

The calm and orderly manner in which the 21st general elections were held on April 30 in Japan despite the fact that Japan is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia has puzzled the Anglo-Saxon Powers, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Buenos Aires Saturday. The whole-hearted public support of the Japanese Government in its prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia through the general elections now has made it impossible for the enemy to spread malicious propaganda against Japan, the report stated. Learning that unlike other states organized along totalitarian lines, the Japanese general elections were held for the development of constitutional administration in Japan, the enemy has thus been deprived of one of his chief sources of criticism against Japanese politics, the report said.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES GAIN BIG SUCCESSES

Latest Returns Show 252 Out Of 310 Successes Are Recommendees

FIFTY-EIGHT 'FREE' SEATS

New House Promises to Be Formed of Men Ready to Give All for State

Returns of the general election, which were received Saturday evening, indicated a sweeping victory for candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council—candidates ready to sacrifice all to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

There were 310 successful candidates.

They comprised 252 men who were recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council and assisted in their campaign battles and 58 "free" candidates, that is, men who were not supported by the Council.

The successful "free" candidates can be broken down into two groups, men who are former members of the House of Representatives, and men who have not sat in the House before.

Most of the candidates in the latter group, according to political observers, will be only too glad to line up with the men assisted by the Council.

Late Saturday night, the contests in about 20 districts were not decided.

Lead in Returns

Recommended candidates and unrecommended new candidates were leading in returns which were arriving continually.

Political quarters made the prediction that the complete results of Thursday's election would show more than 380 recommended candidates as winners.

The Council had recommended as many candidates as there are seats in the House of Representatives.

Saturday afternoon, when it became evident that the new House of Representatives will be controlled by men, "fresh and shot through with a spirit of sacrifice for the State," quarters close to the Council which had backed these men in their campaign battles indicated that the Council would take an early opportunity of moving to band together new members of the House ready to endure every sacrifice in the national cause.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association which carried on a drive of public enlightenment which was a large factor in the heaviness of balloting in Thursday's election, for its part, will carry out a sweeping reform in its organization. The leaders of the Association, which is headed by Premier General Hideki Tojo, will carry out reforms which will permit the organization to concentrate on stimulating the morale of the people. There is a thought of appointing a second vice-president in a move to forge closer ties of cooperation between the Association and the Government.

EPOCHAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE PAYMENTS MADE WITH THAILAND

All Settlement of Balances to Be Carried Out on Basis of Japanese Yen

BIG STEP FORWARD

New Compact Paves Way for Similar International Agreements in Sphere

Further bolstering the possibilities of economic cooperation between Japan and Thailand, the Finance Ministry Saturday afternoon announced the conclusion of a new agreement providing for the settlement of payments between the two countries in the future on a basis of the Japanese yen instead of sterling.

Until recently, British sterling and the United States dollar served as the principal media for the settlement of payments between Japan and Thailand.

The new agreement comes on the heels of the understanding concluded between Japan and Thailand on April 22 providing for an exchange value of parity between the national currencies of the two countries.

Signed in Tokyo

The official announcement said that the new agreement was signed in Tokyo Saturday "by the Finance Ministry" and on behalf of Thailand, by Vanich Pananananda, visiting Thai Minister Without Portfolio.

The Finance Ministry's announcement reads as follows according to Domei:

"In order to realize the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and through a well-planned exchange of capital and commodities between both component nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and between the Co-Prosperity Sphere itself and other regions of the world, it has been deemed necessary to revise fundamentally the methods of settlement of international accounts hitherto based on the currencies of Great Britain and the United States of America; it has also been considered desirable to adopt in their place a new system of international settlements based upon the Japanese yen, and at the same time to bring about the establishment of an economic orbit revolving upon the Japanese yen.

"Efforts, accordingly, have been expended toward the attainment of this goal.

"With regard to the economic relations between Japan and Thailand, in view of their increasingly close nature, an agreement was recently reached between the two countries providing for an exchange of parity between the yen and the baht.

"However, considering the further necessity of a basic revision in the mode of settlement of accounts between the two countries, which hitherto had been connected with the Pound Sterling and the United States Dollar, negotiations in this respect have been carried out between representatives of Thailand and representatives of this country. As a result, a full agreement of views has been reached and it has been decided in the future to adopt the yen as the medium for the settlement of all international payments between the two countries.

To Settle in Yen

"It also has been agreed that Thailand shall follow the policy of settling in terms of yen all payments between Thailand and Manchoukuo and the New National Government of China as well as the territories of the Southern Regions which are now under Japanese occupation and which already have adopted the yen for the settlement of international accounts.

"This agreement has paved the way for similar international settlements in yen, in case they should so desire, between the aforementioned group of nations and other nations of the world outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In consequence of the new agreement the yen holdings of Thailand in Japan may be employed, not only for the settlement of accounts between Thailand and Japan, but also for the settlement between Thailand and various other countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is our belief that this arrangement will serve greatly to the benefit of Thailand, and also will contribute largely toward the planned exchange of materials, commodities and capital, not only between the two countries concerned, but, in a general sense, to promote the welfare of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The Imperial Japanese Government wishes to state that it has

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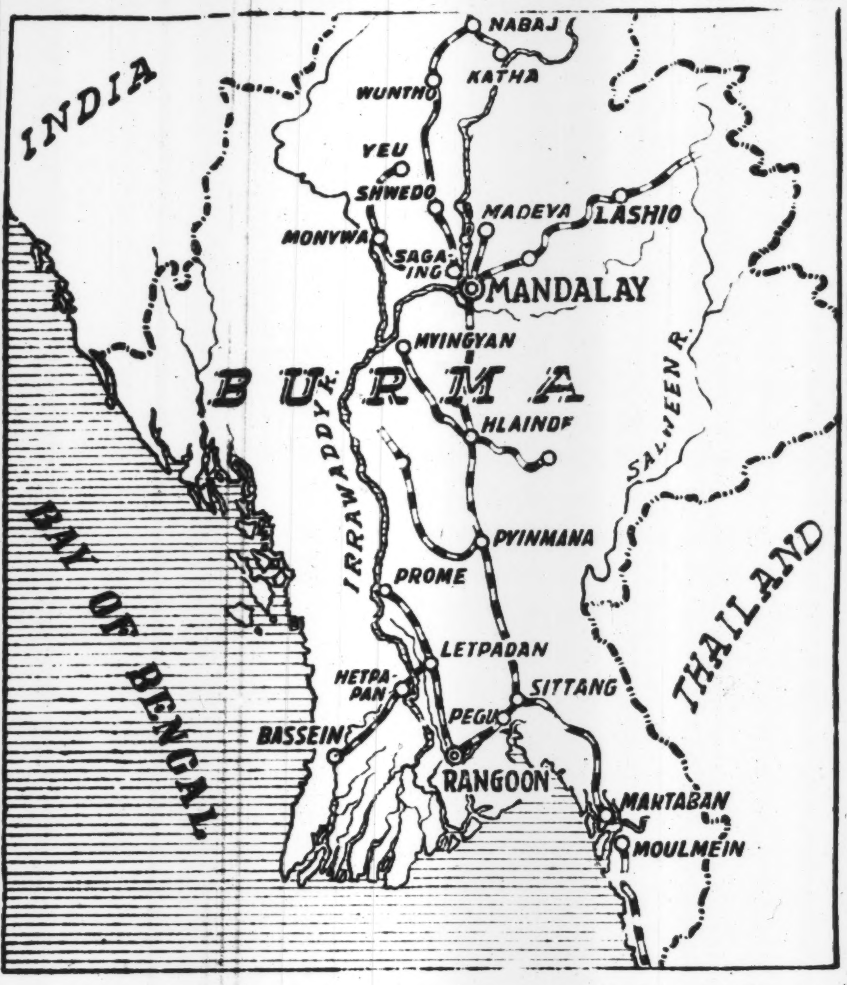
Mandalay—Scene of Latest Victory



Unable to withstand the furious advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces, joint Anglo-Chungking troops have suffered another miserable defeat, being forced to give up their strategic base of Mandalay. This point, formerly the capital of independent Burma and now headquarters of the Mandalay division and district, is the chief town in Upper Burma. The photo above shows the Mandalay Palace, built by King Mindon, which stands in the center of the area inside the old city walls called Fort Dufferin. The map gives the main points on the Burma front.

HANKOW COMMEMORATES ITS THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Celebration Well Attended by Prominent Japanese And Chinese

C.P.S.

HANKOW, April 22.—The ceremony for the celebration of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Hankow Municipal Government was held on April 20 with many prominent Chinese and Japanese personages present.

Representatives from the central authorities in Nanking included Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, President of the Examination Yuan, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, Mr. Fan Chung-yun, Chancellor of the National Central University, and Mr. Ho Pei-jung, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government. Delegates from the Japanese and German Consulates-General in Wu-han were also present.

Mayor Chang Jen-li and Madame Chang Jen-li were the host and hostess of the occasion.

Hungarian Flag Presented

Special

BUDAPEST, April 20.—Japanese front-line troops have been presented with a flag by Hungarian front-line forces. The flag was handed over at a ceremony here today in the presence of the Japanese Minister, Toshitaka Okubo, who referred to the Hungarian-Japanese comradeship-in-arms in a brief address.

NEW SPORTS COMMISSAR WELL KNOWN IN FRANCE

Successor of Borotra Is One of Best Rugby Players in The Country

Special

VICHY, April 20.—Lieutenant-Colonel Pascaud, the new Commissar-General for Sports in succession to the famous tennis player, Jean Borotra, is well known in French sporting circles as one of the best Rugby players in France, according to Le Journal.

He has often been selected as a member of the French international team, and has participated in a number of important international matches, including one against an England XV.

Since the Armistice Pascaud has been one of Borotra's closest collaborators and also a sports leader in occupied France.

Batavia-Surabaya Line

Domei

SURABAYA, May 2.—With completion of repair work on several bridges in central Java, the entire railway line connecting Batavia with Surabaya was reopened yesterday to general traffic, as a result of the untiring work of the Japanese Railway Construction Corps, it was disclosed today

Hirota Given China Post

The Foreign Office on Saturday announced the appointment of Yoji Hirota as Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China, reports Domei.

AIR UNIT, ARTILLERY POUND CORREGIDOR

American Chances of Rebuilding Aerial Force in P.I. Completely Frustrated

MINDANAO CLEANED UP

Alert Sounded in California for One Hour—Radio Programs Suspended

Domei

LISBON, May 1.—The Corregidor fortress was again subjected to a fierce attack by Japanese Air Forces this morning, according to Melbourne dispatches received here today.

The report added that the fortress was also under a constant rain of severe fire from Japanese artillery bases along the coast of the Bataan Peninsula.

Air Plans Frustrated

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, May 2.—In the course of clean-up operations in Mindanao Island launched by the Japanese Forces, the destruction of the only remaining air base from which the United States had hoped to carry out aerial guerilla warfare has frustrated American plans to rebuild their air force in the Philippines.

With the aerial superiority in the Philippines captured by the Japanese soon after the outbreak of war, the United States air force, resorting to aerial guerilla warfare, had concentrated their flying fortresses, fighters and light bombers on Mindanao Island.

Attacked by the Japanese Air Force, they had been continuing evasive tactics, but now that their Mindanao base has been wiped out, the reconstruction of the United States air force in the Philippines has become hopeless.

Alert Sounded in California

Domei

LISBON, May 1.—Taking citizens by surprise, an hour-long air raid alarm was suddenly sounded in the whole area of Southern Califorina this morning, according to dispatches from Los Angeles received here today.

Local radio stations were forced to suspend programs for more than 40 minutes, the report added.

U.S. LABOR BILL OPPOSED

F.D.R.'s New Plan Likely to Meet Congress Deadlock

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 1.—The House Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Congress yesterday voted down by a close margin of 13 votes against 12 a labor bill restricting wartime profits to $25,000 and extending weekly labor hours from 40 hours to 48 hours, according to Washington dispatches received here today.

With the present step of the committee apparently robbing President Roosevelt of his initiative in Congress as regards labor legislation, it is believed that the President's new economic plan is likely to be deadlocked in Congress, the report added.

Chungking Completely Isolated, Declares Colonel Yahagi

BURMA ROAD GONE

The complete reduction of Mandalay, strategic enemy base in Burma, by Japanese Army Forces was announced in an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 4:15 p.m. Saturday. The enemy in the Mandalay area consisted of the Anglo-Chungking joint forces. The communique follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Forces operating in the Burma area, which have been annihilating the Anglo-Chungking joint forces everywhere since late in March, successfully reduced Mandalay, strategic base in Burma, on May 1, thereby completely destroying this military base."

ARMY PRESS CHIEF GIVES VIEW

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, announced the following statement concerning the reduction of Mandalay on Saturday:

"Mandalay, strategic base entrenched jointly by the British and Chungking forces, has fallen at last, as a result of fierce attacks of the Japanese Army Forces. Thus, the Burma Route has been completely intercepted with the result that Chungking has been literally driven into a marooned international condition without any hope of outside assistance.

"Chungking's resistance power hereafter will have to depend only upon geographical and economic peculiarities of its own. Prospects are that Japan's disposal of Chungking will make particular headway in the future.

"The establishment of a situation of march and attack by the Japanese Army Forces toward India combined with the domination of the Indian Ocean by the Imperial Japanese Navy Forces, has motivated the Indians to reawake with the result that the atmosphere of India's emancipation has become more pronounced than ever before.

"Sight should not be lost of the fact that behind this brilliant military success lies indescribable hardships experienced by the Japanese Army Forces. Unlike other areas in the Southern Regions where military operations are going on, the weather in Burma sees a continuously intense heat of some 130 odd degrees and, in addition, that region is infested by pestilence. To make matters worse, there are scarcely any materials on the spot, except rice, for supply to the Army and, because of this, the Army has experienced great difficulty as far as the foodstuff supply is concerned.

"All the Burmans have welcomed the Imperial Army Forces and have not spared their efforts in cooperation with the Army. This is because the Imperial Servicemen are dignified without being overbearing and administered much favors to them, on the one hand, while the enemy, especially the British troops, have committed atrocities and turned the land into scorched earth, thereby throwing the Burmese people into extreme distress, on the other. The fact must not be ignored that this has caused their indignation.

"Chiang Kai-shek ordered Lo Chao-ying to command his treasured mechanized unit and ordered him to advance to the Mandalay district.

"The Japanese Forces had a chance of encountering the Anglo-Chungking joint forces on the same battlefield and of comparing their fighting strengths. The weakness of the British troops is a fact that strikes one dumb with astonishment.

"Whenever danger approached, the British troops made a point of fleeing without delay and the Chungking troops were ever forced to stand right before the onset of the Japanese troops and to suffer serious losses.

"The traditionally sly and cunning policy of Britain to set other nations and races to struggle and to bring about its own safety and prosperity at others' sacrifices was displayed again and more pronouncedly on the Burma battlefront.

"The fall of Burma is a worry of Chungking and a shakeup to Britain. It means emancipation for India. Britain's authority and prestige have fallen to the ground. Britain must have newly recognized what the real strength of its army amounts to. The real substance of Britain's aid to Chiang Kai-shek policy and of British rule in India has been exposed to the public. The fall of Burma must be giving cause for serious reconsideration to Chungking, which has been in the mind of vassalage to Britain more than in a state of submission. India, which has been under British fraud and overbearing, has roused itself to great action. It is expected that they will come back to the original spirit of Greater East Asia in the near future."

JAPANESE PLANES RAID AKYAB, BURMA

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 2.—Squadrons of Japanese Naval Aircraft at dawn yesterday carried out bombing raids upon Akyab, important city on the western coast of Burma. Braving anti-aircraft fire, Japanese Naval Planes scored direct hits upon runways, hangars and military barracks, causing fires at various places. The Japanese machines all returned safely to their base.

BUILT BY KING MINDON IN 1856

Mandalay, formerly capital of independent Burma, is the headquarters of the Mandalay division and district, as well as the chief town in Upper Burma. It stands on the Irrawaddy and was built in 1856-7 by King Mindon. It is now a municipality. The area inside the old city walls is since called Fort Dufferin. In the center stands the palace, a group of wooden buildings, many of them highly carved and gilt, resting on a brick platform 900 feet by 500 feet, and 6 feet high. There are many pagodas and monastic buildings.

Mandalay's population is over 150,000 and is mixed but Burmese Buddhists number over 77 per cent of the whole. Mandalay is thus

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DARING NAVY FLIERS FIRE ENEMY CARRIER

Dive Planes to Heroic Death in Action Off New Guinea Island

NAMES ARE ANNOUNCED

Warship Is Severely Damaged By Gallant Acts of Sacrifice

Four warriors of the Imperial Naval Air Corps operating in the South Seas, heroically plunged to their death in attacking an enemy middle-sized aircraft-carrier on the seas several hundred nautical miles northeast of the island of New Guinea on February 20, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at midnight Saturday, reports Domei.

Simultaneously with the discovery of a powerful enemy naval unit including the aircraft carrier, Imperial Naval planes flew over the enemy to attack him. Severe fighting ensued between Imperial Naval planes and enemy fighter planes. Some of the Imperial Naval fliers heroically dived their machines against the enemy aircraft carrier with the result that the warship was severely damaged and set wholly aflame.

Names Announced

The naval fliers who sacrificed themselves in the encounter, as announced by the Navy Ministry, follow:

Commander Takuzo Ito, a native of Hiroshima Prefecture. He was a 1928 graduate of the Naval Academy and was a first-lieutenant in 1934. The commander is survived by his wife who lives in Hiroshima Prefecture.

Lieutenant-Commander Yogoro Seto. The lieutenant-commander was a native of Tokyo. He graduated from the Navy Academy in 1933 and is survived by his mother now living in Setagaya-ku.

Lieutenant-Commander Masayoshi Nakagawa. He was a native of Shiga Prefecture and a 1938 graduate of the Naval Academy. The lieutenant-commander is survived by his father Kurobei Nakagawa residing in Shiga Prefecture.

First-Lieutenant Akira Mitani. He was a native of Kyoto Prefecture. He was a 1938 graduate of the Naval Academy and is survived by his father Chojiro Mitani.

Tojo Hails People's Support in Election

(Continued From Page 1)

and to our enemies—Britain, the United States and the Chiang regime who have completely lost confidence in their fighting power and who were holding out a slender hope to a domestic jolt in Japan.

Enters New Stage

"With the completion of the Throne-aid general election we have now entered a new stage of realization of the establishment of a Throne-aid Diet. The members of the House of Representatives who are filled with the dauntless spirit of winning this sacred war have been elected, and I have not the slightest doubt but that, irrespective of the circumstances which led to their election, they will reflect this spirit of service to the cause of the nation at the Diet for the purpose of cooperating for the establishment of a truly Throne-aid Diet.

"Our officers and men are putting up a most brave fight at the fronts, while our industrial knights are toiling hard for production, and every member of the nation is putting his or her weight to the cause of the nation from each of their metier. At the same time able members of the House of Representatives, with the August Imperial Commands deeply imprinted in their minds, are now about to cooperate closely with the Government through the Imperial Diet for aiding the Throne in the conduct of state affairs. Hence, it is a foregone conclusion that an epochal renovation and consolidation of politics will be effected, thereby contributing toward closer unity of the nation.

Reaffirms to Win

"We are still in the beginning of the war. We are destined to overcome great hardships and difficulties. In order to conduct the War of Greater East Asia successfully and to realize the great constructive work for which the current war is intended, we are called upon to continue our indefatigable war effort and to maintain our dauntless spirit.

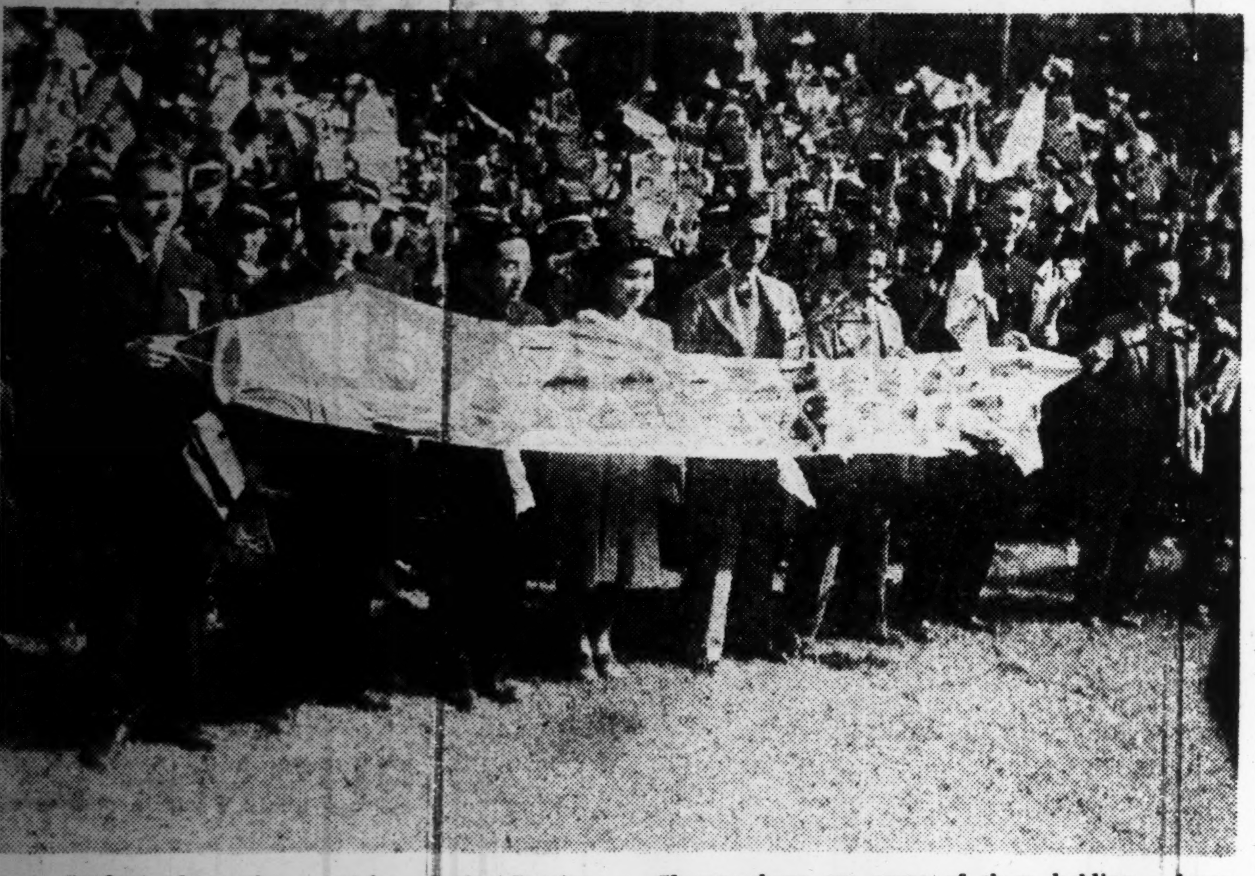
"At this juncture when the general election has been completed, I hereby take oath to put the mind of His Majesty the Emperor at ease by proceeding courageously with the consummation of the Greater East Asia War with the enthusiastic support of the whole nation. At the same time, I take this opportunity, to tender my deep appreciation for the most enthusiastic support extended by the entire people for the successful conduct of the general election."

Uruguayan Papers Cut Size

Special

LISBON, April 19.—The shortage of newsprint in Uruguay, as a result of the non-arrival of American supplies, has induced the Uruguayan Government to reduce the volume of all papers by half. According to the latest reports from Montevideo, if paper shipments do not arrive soon several dailies will have to suspend publication.

East Asian Students Honored



Students from the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere now studying in Japan were invited to a garden party held at the Nezu Art Museum, Aoyama, Saturday afternoon.

Shown above are some of them holding a large paper carp—a symbol of the coming Boys' Festival—presented to the group.

THE WEEK IN REVIEW

Can a lion become a mouse? Ask America. Under President Franklin Roosevelt's mistaken policy, the lionized country of America is now like a mouse at bay.

The special message delivered by President Roosevelt to the House of Representatives this week, and his radio message broadcast to the whole nation were tearful appeals for cooperation in the prevention of inflation. Who is responsible for causing the inflation in America? None other than President Roosevelt himself, and a few war-mongers.

The American war-mongers altogether forgot to take into consideration the scarcity of strategical resources, and the lack of the people's daily necessities. They, therefore, must bear the sole responsibility for having brought about the rise in the price level in the United States.

America instigated the present war, and lost her resources of material. She lost her market, Asia, and Oceania. Her lack of bottoms and the activities of the Axis submarines made it impossible for her to import raw materials. What are these materials?

To America, at war, they are 100 % necessities. They are also 100% losses. They are antimony, chrome, manganese, Manila hemp, nickel, quartz crystal, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, etc. The food materials she lost are sugar, coffee, etc. The prices of these have soared up tremendously, and has affected other materials. The inflation is a widespread affair all over the States.

America is suffering from the shortage of such materials. For instance, copper and tin have run short. About 40,000 tons of silver have been designated as substitutes. The shortage of rubber has caused a dearth in automobile tires, and it is a common sight in America to see gentlemen in evening dress tending to their tires by the roadside. In Miami horse-carts have come into vogue again.

Shortages Acute

The shortage of hemp, which Japanese used to cultivate in the Philippines, has caused a scarcity in the ropes used by the American Navy. Approximately 95 per cent of the quinine used in America hitherto came from Java. Now the stock of quinine in America is running short, and the demands from the War Department are increasing, so that the people are practically unable to buy any quinine. Its sales have been rigidly controlled.

A special correspondent of the Daily Express writes that last autumn when he visited New York, he saw tons of sugar exposed to view behind the show-windows of the shops in Broadway, but recently, when he was leaving New York, the sugar had disappeared, and the restaurants served only a minute quantity of sugar in their meals. There was thus not much difference between London and New York.

When coffee was rationed, the Government declared that it was natural, considering the lack of bottoms.

What is astonishing is that America, land of petroleum, should suffer from a shortage of oil. Formerly 300 oil-tankers used to ply the Atlantic coast and 20% of the ships were sent to England, and one-half of the remainder was sent to the Pacific coast to transport oil. A considerable number was lost due to attacks from the Axis submarines, and the present number is only 55% of the former number.

Wartime Budget

Another big factor which brought about the present inflation in the United States is the country's wartime budget amounting to $100,000,000,000. To finance the vast budget, the United States Government issued "red-ink" bonds, exceeding $55,000,000,000 as of the end of November of last year.

The amount of deficit bonds, the President states, will reach $200,000,000,000 by the end of June, next year. And it is furthermore estimated that by the end of June in 1944 the total issue of "red-ink" bonds will exceed $200,000,000,000. As the national wealth of the United States is generally estimated at $300,000,000,000, the amount of the red-ink bonds corresponds to two-thirds of its national wealth.

To carry out a moratorium of the principal and interest will be a disgrace to the United States, and therefore, the Government will have no alternative but to resort to the devaluation of the dollar in defiance of the people's complaints and hardships.

The fundamental problem of the Government paying for the deficit bonds is a problem to be solved after the war. The urgent problem now is how to absorb bonds.

How President Roosevelt and a few other jingoists in the United States lacked necessary preparations is seen in the fact that with the increasing demand for funds by the munition industry, the rate of bond absorption decreased remarkably of late in stock markets of that country. Hitherto, surplus reserve funds held by the federal reserve banks and their member banks were a big resource for absorbing deficit-covering bonds.

Deficit Bonds

Since the half-business period of last year, the reserve funds of these banks have decreased and a tendency is observable where some of these banks intend to dispose of the Government bonds held by them. A similar tendency is witnessed in business circles. With the mounting need for business expansion or renovation, the business firms are trying to avoid holding deficit-covering bonds.

Due to the prevailing tendency, the U.S. Government was forced to refrain from issuing long-term bonds by the end of this fiscal year. By the spring of next year, the Government said, "Buy your savings bonds." And toward the summer time it said, "Buy your defense bonds." Thus the United States Government tried to tide over the bonds absorption difficulty by scattering deficit-covering bonds among the nation.

Due to an ever-mounting shortage of materials and the increased issue of "red-ink" bonds, America's inflation is rampant all over the large continent of 3,730,000 square miles. Also responsible for the present inflation are the increase of purchasing power among the laboring classes because of war boom and the restriction placed upon the production of civilian goods for the sake of turning out munitions. Thus resulted the vicious inflation which is about to destroy fundamentally the American economy, as is expressed by President Roosevelt himself.

The tax increase, the establishment of official prices, wage-pegging, encouragement of bond purchase, the abolition of the monthly instalment plan,—all these are the counter-measures forced upon the nation by the President for the prevention of vicious inflation. Thus, President Roosevelt is making an enemy of farmers and laboring classes.

To the United States, the enemy is not outside of the country but is within, in the misgovernment of the nation by President Roosevelt which is depriving the nation of its freedom.

ALLIES' UNEASINESS IS CLEARLY EVIDENT

Variety of Opinions Being Aired Held Sure Sign of Weakness

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 29.—Berlin military quarters are following with great interest the speculations of the Tripartite Powers who are indulging in hypotheses about when and where the expected spring offensive will start. German quarters see in the variety of the opinions advanced a sign of the uneasiness prevailing in Great Britain and the United States, and consider it as an open admission of their weakness.

It is pointed out that the enemy, although he is bragging about an impending offensive of his own, is in reality on the defensive since he is not in a condition to start any operations which would offer any prospects of a decisive success. This recognition in the camp of the enemy which is at present still glossed over by demands for an invasion of the European continent is the result of events which since the extension of the war to the East Asiatic and the Pacific area came as one blow after another, upsetting all plans and calculations. As late as the beginning of last December the calculations of the Anglo-Saxon Powers were based on three considerations:

High Hopes Shattered

(1) The entry of the United States into the war which was looming in the background would relieve Britain's position, completely strangle the Tripartite Powers at sea, and paralyze their initiative.

(2) In view of the fact that the direct belligerent actions of the United States in the Pacific would not require much time, the war production of the United States, brought to the peak of its capacity, could supply more than enough war material to the Soviet Union in order to compensate for the latter's gigantic material losses in the summer and autumn of 1941.

(3) The severe winter would prove Soviet Russia's best ally and by the incessant attacks of the Soviet's troops, the backbone of the German field army might be broken. The German armies would at least be weakened to such an extent that "General Time," in cooperation with the two above-mentioned factors would bring about a second "November 1918."

All Proved Wrong

All these calculations proved wrong. The entry of the United States into the war brought no relief but constituted a serious handicap for the enemy. No deliveries of war material to the Soviet Union could and can be made since in view of the loss of important raw material resources, the United States need their scanty stocks for their own requirements. Because of the shortage of shipping, deliveries are comprising only quantities which have not even a propaganda value. According to Picture Post the demand for ship machinery in the United States is so great that there are not even enough war materials for their manufacture. The hopes, pinned on "General Winter" for the defeat of the Axis Powers in Europe were shattered by the stubborn German defenses and the unimaginably high losses of the Bolshevists during the winter campaign and also by the heavy British defeat in North Africa.

The German High Command is valuing the clamoring of the allied countries for an invasion of Europe by British and American troops on the background of these facts. This clamoring leaves the German military men all the more calm, as the measures taken by the German High Command since Andalsnes, Narvik, Dunkirk, Compiegne and Crete established a safeguard against any surprises. New methods and arms are held in readiness to prove their efficiency to the world at large. As, however, German military men do not think the enemy foolish enough—a mistake the enemy repeatedly made about the German High Command—they do not believe that the enemy is seriously contemplating such an action.

Reminded of St. Nazaire

London and Washington are still invited to have a try, however, but at the same time are reminded of St. Nazaire and Boulogne. With regard to the deliveries of war material by the Anglo-Saxon to Soviet Russia, Berlin military quarters only shrug their shoulders. The quantities are pointed out which are necessary to equip one single army—amounts which cannot be transported because of the ever more acute shortage of shipping.

For the rest, German quarters characterize Anglo-American war materials as welcome booty in the coming battle. A foretaste of these battles had already been given to the Soviets in the Southern and Central sectors on the Eastern Front as well as in the Northern sector and in the Swir area. Where, then, will the German offensive be started? This question in itself shows Germany's adverseries up as those beleaguered.

Pincer movements of tremendous dimensions are already visible for the military expert—operations in which naval, air and land forces of the Tripartite Powers, according to a joint plan, will hem in areas over which Anglo-Saxon arrogance believed it would be able to triumph.

Army Forces Take Mandalay

(Continued From Page 1)

by far more Burmese than Rangoon and is a great Buddhist religious center and the abode of very large numbers of monks (hpoongyis). Besides Burmese there are Zerbadis (the offspring of a Mohammedan with a Burman wife), Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews, Chinese Shans and Manipuris (called Kathe), Lachins and Palaungs.

Trains run from Mandalay to Rangoon, from Sagaing on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy to Myit-kyina, and up the Mandalay-Lashio railway. Steamers ply in all directions.

The Mandalay district has an area of 2,117 square miles and a population of over 350,000. About 600 square miles along the Irrawaddy are flat land, nearly all cultivated. In the north and east there are 1,500 square miles of hills and table-lands, forming geographically a portion of the Shan table-land. This part of the district is well wooded and watered. The Maymyo subdivision has plateaux of 3,000 to 3,600 feet. The highest peaks are between 4,000 and 5,000 feet.

The Irrawaddy, the Myit-nge and the Madaya are the chief rivers. The last two come from the Shan States, and are navigable for between 20 and 30 miles. The Sagyin hills near Madaya are noted for their alabaster. On the plains the climate is dry and healthy, the rainfall averaging about 30 inches. Considerable areas are irrigated. The hilly eastern tracts have a heavier rainfall—about 60 inches—and are forested. The extremes of temperature on the plains are considerable, the thermometer in December going down to 55 degrees and in July up to 110 degrees.

CHIANG UNITS CLASH OVER FIREARM ISSUE

Severe Fighting Breaks Out Among Various Chungking Armies

HEAVY CASUALTIES

Japanese Mopping-Up in Eastern Hopei Bears Good Results

Domei

CANTON, May 2.—Fighting over arms and munitions has broken out between the various Chungking armies in the unoccupied areas of China ever since Chiang Kai-shek ordered the war zone commanders to institute a system of self-sufficiency in munitions last month.

The severance of the Burma route and the resulting scarcity of armaments, the supply of which hitherto had been controlled by Chiang Kai-shek in order to retain power in the central government, had forced him to issue the order for regional self-sufficiency.

A severe clash occurred last month in the neighborhood of Tamshui, in Kwantung Province, when the 187th Division, upon the order of General Yu Han-mou, commander of the 7th War Zone, carried out a sudden surprise attack on a Communist guerilla army and looted arms and ammunition which had been smuggled by way of Hongkong before its fall to the Japanese last year. Heavy casualties reportedly were suffered by both sides.

Following this clash, numerous other outbreaks reportedly occurred in Kwantung Province over munitions.

Japanese Clean Up

Domei

PEKING, May 2.—During the clean-up campaign of Chinese communists in the Chi-Hsien, Miyun and Sanho areas in eastern Hopei Province, Japanese forces, in battles against local armed groups and Communist troops, have destroyed two sham offices and captured approximately 500 prisoners during 16 engagements.

A total of 50 enemy bodies were left on the field while the Japanese captured 91 rifles, 500 rounds of ammunition, 50 pistols, 300 hand grenades, and land mines, bicycles and clothing.

King Gustav Recovered

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—Fully recovered from his recent serious illness, 84-year-old King Gustav of Sweden is now attending to his duties. On his return to office, the monarch was welcomed by Premier Hansson, who expressed pleasure over his rapid recovery.

U.S. Freight Rates Upped

Special

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—An increase in freight rates between 16 to 42 per cent for shipments from United States Pacific ports to Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay was permitted by the United States Government to United States shipping companies, it is reported from Washington.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, MAY 3

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

General Election Is Over

MIYAKO—The general election is over. It is a matter for congratulation that the general election was carried out calmly without any hitch in the midst of a large-scale war. The institution of the recommendation system was received first by the nation with a sense of strangeness. However, the significance of the system was well understood by the nation, who faced the election without any apprehension. And furthermore, recommended candidates were able to win more seats than at first expected. It is indeed a matter for congratulation.

With the election of many recommended candidates, the new Imperial Diet is in a position to fulfill its duty as an Imperial Rule Assistance Diet for the internal renovation as well as for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

The newly selected Diet members may form an organization in some formation or other. But, they are required to do so for the sake of the discussion of State affairs and for the completion of the current war. In this sense, any political party which existed in the past is not required any longer.

Newly returned Diet members, recommended or not, are required to fulfill a great mission imposed upon them as members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet for the cause of the State.

New Political Force

NICHI NICHI—Except the second Okayama constituency, the results of the general election throughout Japan have been made known. At the last Diet session the majority of its members were those belonging either to the defunct Minseito or Seiyukai. Their number was 367. Those returned to the Diet this time were 200 or so. This is in striking contrast to what they used to be. That the old political parties have outlived their usefulness can be seen from the result of the general election just finished. The fact has been assured in form and in practice. The old political order has thus been destroyed. But this destruction means construction.

How then will the new political force appear? It is a matter of course that an Imperial Rule Aid Diet does not allow political parties or factions to rival. The national solidarity must be the fixed national policy. The iron rule cannot be changed now. At a time when the War of Greater East Asia is in full swing, divergence of opinion is not advisable. If opinion varies, this must be united quickly. In a long-range view, efforts must be taken to organize a new political force at this important moment.

New Bank Mission

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Bank of Japan has made a new start since May 1 in accordance with the Bank of Japan Law adopted at the last Diet session. But the business of the Bank will not undergo any sudden change as a result of the structural renovation. Japan's political and economic conditions at home and abroad have already gone through a signal change since the replacing of the gold embargo late in 1931, outbreak of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. Under the circumstances, it is natural that the Bank of Japan follow the new tendency thus created.

The issue amount of currency of the Bank of Japan can be fixed as the Government wills. In international monetary transactions, however, the military administration in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will not make the Bank's activity in the sphere as freely as possible for the time being. Naturally, the Bank will have no room to participate in the sphere as it pleases.

According to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, the foundation of the Bank's credit will be consolidated more than ever by all-out assistance of the Government to the institution.

LONG CHILD LABOR HOURS ARE ABOLISHED IN BRITAIN

Ceramic Industry's Attempt to Increase Working Hours Criticized

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The prolongation of working hours for child labor in the English ceramic industry has again been abolished by the British Minister of Labor, Bevin.

It will be recalled that shortly before Christmas the working hours for children in the English pottery industry were increased from 47 to 52 a week.

This measure was then sharply criticized by both Left-Wing and Right-Wing quarters and the British Government barely escaped a defeat in the House of Lords on account of this measure.

A similar prolongation of working hours for child labor in the cotton industry has, however, not been abolished and its maintenance is again sharply criticized by the London Times.

Epochal Agreement On Trade Payments Made With Thailand

(Continued From Page 1)

been impressed by the enthusiasm demonstrated by the Government of Thailand in cooperating toward the policy of realizing financial solidarity in Greater East Asia, and sincerely hopes that in the future even closer cooperation will be brought about in the economic and financial relations between the Japanese Empire and Thailand."

VICE-ADMIRAL KOGA MADE FULL ADMIRAL

Promotion of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet in China Waters Announced

Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, was on Friday promoted to the rank of full Admiral, it was officially announced by the Navy Ministry at 11 a.m. Saturday.

The new Admiral is a native of Tokyo and is 57 years old. He was commissioned second sub-lieutenant in 1907 and promoted to Vice-Admiral in December 1936, after serving as naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in France, and captain of the warships Aoba and Ise.

After serving as the commander of the Training Squadron, Admiral Koga was successively appointed Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff under His Imperial Highness Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi and to a certain post in October, 1939.

He succeeded Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, in September 1941, which post he still is holding.

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HISTORY IS OUTLINED OF JAPANESE NAVY

Great Achievements Due Only To Gracious Interest Taken by Emperors

In his contribution to the latest issue of the Koron (Public Opinion) magazine, Captain Hikota Hirose of the Imperial Navy gives the following account of the history of Japanese Navy.

"The Japanese Empire is surrounded by sea and the people, out of necessity of their existence, are naturally interested in seafaring, maritime transportation and other marine affairs. That our ancestors, centuries ago, possessed ships and opened communication and trade with Chosen and the Chinese continent is amply testified to in articles recorded in ancient books.

"The eastward expedition of the Emperor Jimmu, who led a navy, can well be termed as the beginning of the Japanese Navy. Since then, in the reign of various Emperors, efforts were exercised to promote affairs, contributing toward a closer maritime link with China and the enhancement of Japan's national prestige.

"During the reign of the Emperor Ojin, the Ama Department was instituted in different parts of the country for the promotion of shipbuilding, training of seamen and fostering of navigation, at the same time, encouraging preparations for national defense. Due to the measures thus taken, the shipbuilding industry in Japan saw considerable progress during this era, increasing simultaneously, the number of seafarers.

"At the time of the Emperor Saimei, a warrior by the name of Abe-no-Hirafu led a navy and conquered Yezo (Hokkaido). Going further into the Amur district, he vanquished the Susheno tribe and established peace and order in the northern sea areas. The men-of-war placed under the command of Hirafu are said to have numbered well over two hundred, a gigantic fleet in those days.

Gigantic Dyke Erected

"While the Emperor Kinmei was in power, between 540 and 572 A.D., the Japanese warriors suffered a terrible set-back at the hands of the people of Shiragi (Chosen) and were forced to give up Mimana, a province in that country. Following this reverse, the warriors were hesitant in embarking on expeditions, and in the third year of the reign of the Emperor Tenchi, between 662 and 672 A.D., a gigantic dyke was erected in the vicinity of Tsushima, Iki and Tsukushi.

"The people of Shiragi tried to invade the Japanese mainland time and again since, but each time their attempts were foiled, the Japanese administering crushing defeats in driving back the invaders.

"These, and many other similar incidents clearly manifest the character possessed by the Japanese people in developing the countries abroad.

"In the course of the three hundred years in which a policy of seclusion was adhered to by the Tokugawa Shogunate, all means of communication were severed with the outside world save for a few countries designated by the Shogun. The group of trading ships known as the Bahansen was active, but since the Bakufu (Shogunate government) had been dealing severely with them once they were caught, Japan, though possessing the technique necessary in advancing to foreign countries, was denied the opportunities in those days.

"The real cause that stirred the Japanese authorities who realized the necessity of a modern navy was, undoubtedly, the visit of Commodore Matthew C. Perry at Uraga during 1847-48.

"Simultaneously with lifting the ban on the construction of large ships, an order was placed with the Netherlands for a number of warships, acquiring, on the other hand, the naval knowledge from the Netherlands. When a unit of the Netherlands' Oriental Fleet visited Nagasaki in August, 1856, the captain of the warship was requested to stay in Japan for three months to give instructions to Japanese Naval aspirants. In the later years, the same ship was donated by the Netherlands to the Bakufu which rechristened it Kanko Maru, meaning, in Japanese, to enhance the national prestige to the world.

Praised by Dutch Captain

"It is interesting to note that the Dutch instructor at Nagasaki, who later became the Minister of the Netherlands Department of Navy, declared that the Japanese who studied under him had the makings of great naval officers.

"On January 17, 1868, the first year of Meiji, the Navy and Army Section was established, appointing Nao-omi Hirosawa and Takamori Saigo as counselors. The number of warships, at that time, which came under the jurisdiction of the Navy and Army Section, totaled 19, and those which came under the jurisdiction of different clans, 83.

"In 1872, Navy and Army Ministries were established separately, but most of the warships were made of wood, the total tonnage of the Japanese Navy at that time having consisted of only 13,822 tons. During the following year, two additional warships were completed at the Yokosuka Dockyard which was already established by the Bakufu before the Meiji Restoration.

"Following the Korean Incident in 1882, the Navy Minister realized the urgency of preparing a stronger fleet and he decided to report to the Throne the necessity of raising the tax rate to cover the funds required in expanding the Navy.

"Emperor Meiji, deeply interested in the affairs of the Navy, readily approved the measure and granted an Imperial Rescript in this connection. The plan was outlined for eight years beginning 1883, and the goal was set for the construction of both large and small warships, torpedo-boats and gun-boats totaling 32 vessels. However, as the Diet declined to approve the projected plan, two changes were made in the post of Navy Minister.

"The plan was confronted with difficulties, mainly financial, but the Emperor Meiji graciously granted a sum of money out of the Imperial Household expenditures while the military and civil officials contributed 10 per cent of their salaries to meet the expenses involved.

First Training Squadron

"Prior to this, 34 British navy officers, led by a certain Lieutenant-Commander Douglas, were invited to Japan in 1873 to give naval instructions to the Japanese, and the graduates were sent to San Francisco in a training ship in 1875. This was the first of the series of training squadrons which were subsequently dispatched by Japan abroad every year.

"During the Sino-Japanese War, all the available strength of the Japanese Navy including 31 warships and 24 torpedo-boats aggregating 55 vessels, or a total tonnage of 61,370 tons, was mobilized.

"Following the successful consummation of this war, a new goal was set for naval construction, taking the Russian navy as a criterion. The intervention of Russia, Germany and France which obliged Japan to return the Liaotung Peninsula to China, had motivated Japan to effect a gigantic naval and military expansion.

"According to the warship construction plan drafted in 1892, two battleships, one cruiser and another vessel was to be built in the next five years beginning 1893, but the strength of the Japanese Navy was virtually increased before the end of the five years as the spoils of war included 17 warships aggregating 16,840 tons, and another was purchased from Chile during the Sino-Japanese War.

"Nevertheless, in view of the world situation, Japan realized the necessity of further naval expansion, and in 1896, a gigantic plan was drawn up for the construction of four battleships (bringing the total to six, inclusive of the two already under construction then), six A-class cruisers, 10 B-class cruisers, 23 destroyers, 63 torpedo-boats and a few others in the next 10 years.

"These are only the material side of the development. In the educational field, a remarkable advance was likewise seen.

Naval Academy Expands

"Since 1899, the Naval Academy, which had been taking in only from 20 or 30 to 50 or 60 new applicants in the past, increased the number to 200 annually while a similar increase was made in other naval educational institutions. In 1900, a Naval Educational Headquarters was instituted to effect a unified control over education, contemplating thus to accentuate the progress in the Navy.

"A sweeping change was also effected in the structure of the Naval Staff College, at the same time the means of education in gunnery, at the torpedo school, etc., being improved. For the education of the Naval men in general, rules and regulations were formed wherein the utmost attention was paid in giving spiritual and technical educations.

"During the Hawaiian revolution in 1898, following which it was annexed by the United States, Japan dispatched a warship to protect the Japanese residents in the islands under the command of the late Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo. It was not so long after this incident that the Japanese landing parties, during the Boxer Uprising in 1900, manifested their gallantry and efficiency to the world when they occupied the Taku fortress.

"At the time the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904, the strength of the Japanese Navy consisted of six battleships, eight A-class cruisers including the two purchased from Argentina, 57 other warships, 19 destroyers and 76 torpedo-boats, aggragating 152 vessels or 264,680 tons. Compared with the naval strength of Japan at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, it was increased by four-fold. A further increase was seen in Japan's Naval strength after the successful close of this war.

First Submarines Imported

"It was during the Russo-Japanese War that Japan first imported submarines. In November, 1904, Japan purchased parts for five submarines from the United States which were assembled at the naval arsenal in Yokosuka, and two additional craft at the Kawasaki Dockyard in Kobe.

"The employment of airplanes in warfare can be traced back to November, 1909, when the Imperial Navy decided to use them in future battles.

"In those days, however, the Japanese technique was inferior to that in European countries and America so that orders were placed with the foreign countries for the construction of capital ships, but with the rapid progress in the shipbuilding art, the construction of warships were subsequently undertaken at the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal.

"In order to compare the Japanese technique with that of the foreign countries, the Imperial Navy placed an order with Britain for the construction of a battleship, Kongo, in 1911. This was the last time in which Japan depended on any foreign country for the construction of warships.

"In August, 1914, the World War spread to East Asia, and Japan declared war on Germany. The Imperial Navy dispatched a fleet to Kiaochow Bay, the then German base in the Orient, and blockaded it completely. Immediately afterward, working in close collaboration with the Army Units, the Japanese Forces occupied Tsingtao while, on the other hand, separate units were dispatched which eventually took control over German territories in the South Seas. In February, 1917, Japan further dispatched its Navy as far as the Mediterranean, contributing greatly toward the successful consummation of war for the Allies.

U.S. Interference Begins

"In concert with the British Government, the Americans checked the further progress in the Imperial Navy by fixing an indiscriminate ratio of 5-5-3 at the Washington Conference. When further attempt was made by these two countries to bring pressure to bear upon Japan at the London Naval Conference, Japan notified them of the abrogation of clauses stipulated during the Washington Conference.

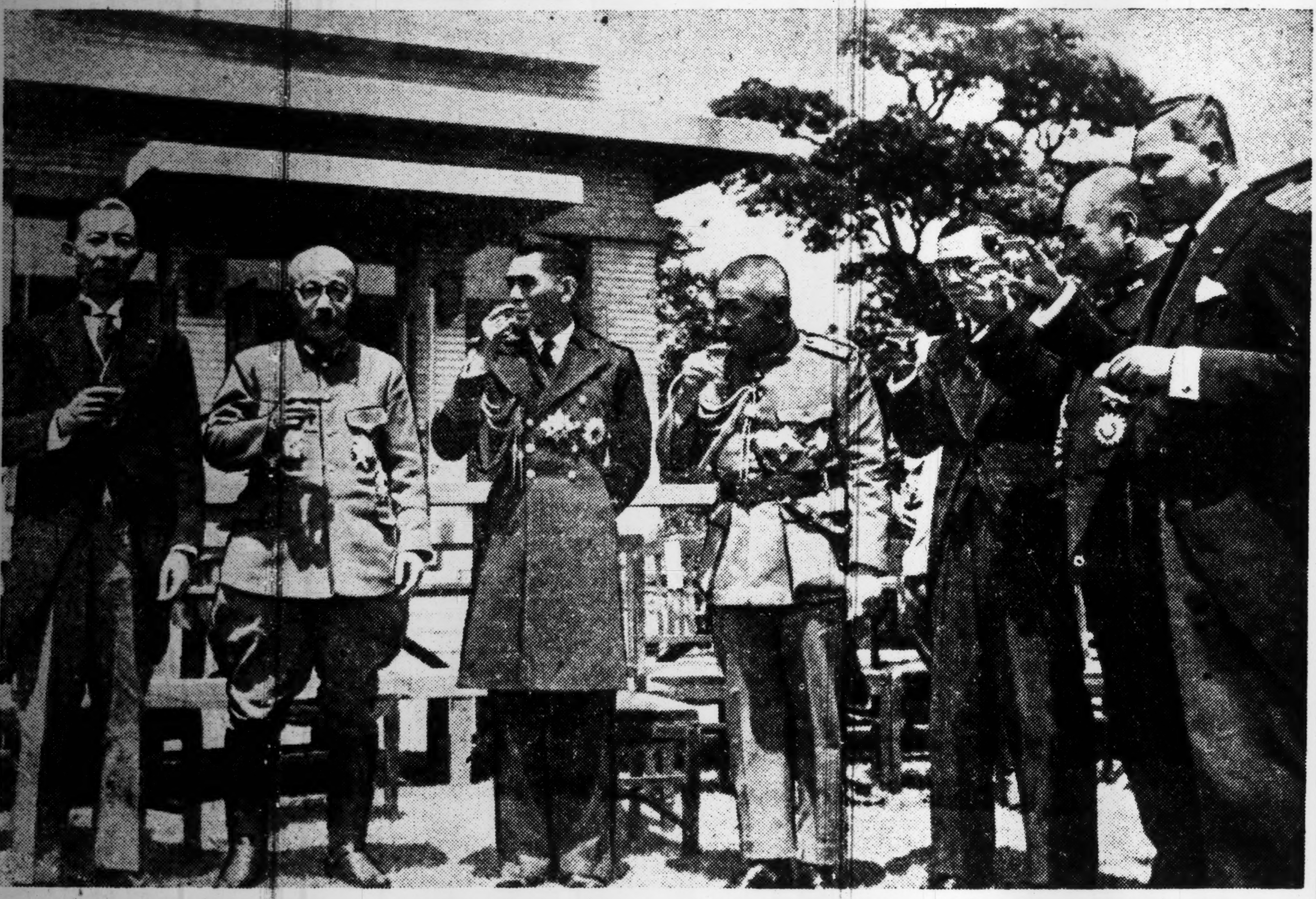
"Since then, in order to make up for the numerical inferiority in the Imperial Navy, the officers and men strived hard night and day, building up an indomitable spirit of 'dealing a death blow to the enemy ship once it comes in the path of the Japanese Navy.' The disastrous accident off Mihogaseki in 1927, while a warship and a destroyer were participating in maneuvers at full speed, vividly shows the vigorousness with which Japan's mimic battles are staged.

"So long as the death-defying tactics of the Japanese Forces and the might of the Japanese arms are existent, not a Power in the world can defeat the Imperial Navy.

"On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Navy lost no time in annihilating the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, this great victory being closely followed by other smashing successes for the Imperial Navy such as the destruction of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, prides of the British navy, off Malaya, the overwhelming victory off Surabaya, the debacle handed to the combined Allied fleet off Batavia, etc.

"Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the Navy Minister, declared during one of the Diet sessions that the splendid accomplishments of the Imperial Navy are ascribable to the great achievements of the pioneers in the Japanese Naval field. The achievements of these pioneers, on the other hand, were crowned with success due only to the gracious interest taken by the Emperor Meiji and other Emperors of the Japanese Empire in affairs of the Imperial Navy. It would be well for the people of Japan to bear this in mind whenever they think of the spectacular feats of the Japanese Navy of today."

Thai Mission Invited to Suiko-Sha



Since their arrival in Tokyo on April 25, the members of the Thai Congratulation Mission have been making a whirlwind of calls, both official and unofficial, on Government leaders with a view to strengthening the relations between the two countries, Thailand and Japan. They were guests Saturday of War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Suiko-sha. H. E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena is seen fourth from the left.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

his ability to establish contact with the people of this country, who followed a decidedly primitive method of farming, without any statistical data, and whose most inexplicable samurai caste constituted a weight on the productive stratum of society, suffocating the free and natural development of the nation. In his strolls about town as a public character at the end of his day's work, he gave a friendly smile or said a few kind words only to people other than the samurai and local officials. But some people trembled at his approach and, slamming the doors behind them, peered out furtively as he went by; even innocent little children would not get close to him. It was "Tojin" Okichi who softened the loneliness that thus descended upon him in the evening.

In the beginning when Okichi passed daily under the ornamented gate of the "Konshiro" building on her way to work, she was in such an aversive mood that she would feel as if she were being assailed by the offensive odor which comes from "rubbing the dog's hair from the wrong end." She would then, upon entering into the presence of the aged "Konshiro," tremble with a strange sense of racial antipathy. But gradually she came to see the human side of "Konshiro," and "Konshiro" too began to be fond of her.

Addicted to Drink

An epidemic swept the seaport, and from low, straw-thatched houses and dozo-ya here and there came doleful groans. Carts bearing unpainted coffins passed through the town. The stricken people practised the mystic curing arts of the time, building a fire beneath the eaves of the house for warding off the devil, where they groaned and made weird and spirited movements with their eyes and teeth. Through such a street the figure of Okichi in her fine hifu attire walked past with doddering, drunken steps on her way to the foreigner's building. The sick as well as the people along the street, blaming her for this epidemic, glared at her.

More and more Okichi became addicted to drink

• • •

This is the novel with which an author who formerly exhibited a steady and unpretentious style and was acknowledged to be the logical successor of Naoya Shiga, sprang a surprise on the world of letters by executing a volte-face with a dazzling technique and literary style. The name "Tojin Okichi" became famous because of this single work. The significance of the novel lies not so much in the creation of the character of Okichi from the individualistic point of view, as in depicting the times, the social phase, and the manners and customs of the era here described, and in placing Okichi in such a setting. Indeed, the strange and exotic atmosphere engendered by that confused mixture of the old and the new has been this author's principal objective, and for this purpose he has made liberal use of old documents and "scraps of paper" of the time. We believe this is the finest work among the Shirabeta Bungaku, or literature based upon research, which was advocated and promoted at the time.

Gisaburo Juichiya, the author, was born in October, 1897, in the city of Kobe.

In 1916 he entered the Third Higher School, and in 1919 was admitted to the English Literature Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, graduating in 1922. He published his first collection of short stories entitled Seibutsu (Still Life) in 1923. His novel Seikatsu no Hana (Flower of Life) appeared in 1926, and with the publication of his Tojin Okichi in 1928 he became famous overnight.—(K.B.S.)

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

can be conceived as a propagandizing religion. Western people may possibly think now that such a wide area of territory in the South Sea zones has come under Japanese sphere of influence, Japan may send forth many Shinto and Buddhist missionaries to preach their doctrines among the inhabitants of the occupied district. Nothing could be more alien to Japanese thought. The Japanese will no more think of making foreigners wear their kimono and eat their rice than forcing their religion upon them. We know but too well that the religion of any people is the natural development of their own country peculiarly fit to themselves, a sacred heritage from their ancestors, not an article for export to be put to commercial advantage.

Replica of Shinto Shrine

Let us illustrate this point by the homely instance of everyday experience. The rice and fish we eat and the manner in which we cook and eat them are alike related to Shintoist traditions; so is the typical Japanese house which may be regarded in a way as a replica of Shinto shrine. One of the commonest accomplishments of the Japanese, namely, calligraphy, though it was an art originally imported from China, is closely linked in the Japanese mind with Kobo Daishi, famous Buddhist priest, and Tenjin, the deified name of Michizane, one of the most honored in the Shinto pantheon. The art of Flower Arrangement was originated by a Buddhist priest, replete with Buddhist doctrines, so was the Tea Ceremony which will be incomprehensible to anyone who does not deign to understand some of the deeper Buddhist doctrines.

The secrets of Kendo (swordsmanship), even of Bushido, must be largely sought in the same religion. Indeed most of the so-called Japanese qualities which we have been discussing in this column are directly or indirectly to be traced to one or another of the religious faiths either indigenous to the soil, or acclimatized in it from foreign countries. Because these qualities thrive in Japan is no reason why they should thrive in other climes. They may indeed, but not necessarily, unless a good deal of modification be effected to assure adaptation to environment.

If Japan should ever send its priests to any foreign district it would be for the purpose of looking after its own people, or in response to special invitations made by its inhabitants, not for the purpose of making foreign converts."

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. CHIEF EXECUTIVE IS CALLED SABOTEUR

Labeled as Destroyer of Values By Stephane Lausanne in Paris Paper

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 27.—In the Paris newspaper Le Matin, the well-known French journalist Stephane Lausanne published an open letter to President Roosevelt, beginning with the words, "You are a poor man, Mr. President, for you are a saboteur. Saboteurs are the poorest of all people for they destroy spiritual as well as material values."

In this letter, it is furthermore proven how Roosevelt insidiously destroyed the spiritual riches of French-American friendship, although the United States owed to France not only the beginnings of colonization on the American continent but also the vigorous assistance they received when they gained their independence. The letter then enumerates all the material goods of France which Roosevelt destroyed, and declares among other things:

"When France was defeated after you had precipitated it into the war with all means at your disposal, you took the French gold and the French accounts that had been entrusted to your honesty, and you confiscated the French ships which in accordance with international law had taken refuge in your harbors, in order to surrender them to the British, including the proud Normandie which you let burn out. You sent an Ambassador to Vichy in order to bow before Marshal Petain while at the same time you permitted a band of former French Jews and renegades in New York to heap abuse on the Marshal. You exhorted France not to defend its colonial empire while you officially permitted its exploitation."

Having pointed out that the United States, who did not know how to defend themselves against Japan, would presumably continue to make up for their losses at France's expense, the letter continues:

"You, President Roosevelt, have dallied with the fate and the blood of the nations, including your own, out of vanity. You gave heroic little Finland a pat on the back only in order to sell it to its Bolshevist henchmen a little later. You have trodden down century old friendships for the sake of that England which considered the declaration of independence a symbol of injustice and tyranny. You exalted little acts of cowardice to a great art. You are in the hands of the Jewry, Mr. President."

The letter concludes, "You may stand by the Jews with whom you will perish, but may your people be spared your fate."

Kobe Notes

May Day, one of Germany's major national holidays, was celebrated by the German community of Kobe at the Club Concordia on Friday, May 1, from 4:30 p.m. A capacity gathering numbering more than 200 people filled the auditorium which was attractively decorated with multicolored flowers. Draped over the front of the stage were two Swastika flags between which a large Nazi eagle hung with wings outspread.

The meeting was opened with the entrance of the German and Hitler Jugend flags after which Consul-General K. A. Balser announced the program to the assembly. A speech by M. Braeuer, leader of the Nazi Party in Kobe, followed.

Dr. A Ebner, the main speaker of the meeting, then delivered his speech, the gist of which was to the effect that man, like trees of the forest, must form one large body to attain power and longevity. Dr. Ebner's speech was greeted with loud applause.

Dr. Ebner came down from Tokyo especially to address the Germans in Kobe. He is an authority on German forestry and was stranded in Japan while on his way back to Germany from a visit to the United States due to the outbreak of the Russo-German war.

The celebration meeting was brought to a close with three "Sieg Heils" for Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, led by Consul-General Balser, the singing of the German national anthem and the exit of the flags.

Among those present were Mrs. Eugen Ott, wife of the German Ambassador to Tokyo, who is at present visiting friends in Kobe.

U.S. PRESS CENSORSHIP VIGOROUSLY PROTESTED

Public Confidence Will Be Undermined, Says Arthur Robb

Special

LISBON, April 19.—A vigorous protest against press censorship such as is practised by the United States Government at present is made by Arthur Robb, publisher of the journal Editor and Publisher, in an article today.

The method of toning down bad news, he says, will merely lead to the undermining of public confidence in the Government.

Such action by the censor has caused many newspapers and magazines to refrain from publishing news already known to many thousands of persons.

Many of the officials connected with the censorship office, the writer adds, do not understand the essentials of newspaper work or nourish a certain feeling of superiority toward newspaper people.

VISITING CHILEAN WRITER SPEAKS AT TOKYO TEIDAI

Will Foster Closer Relations Between Chile and Japan In Future

Professor Augusto Iglesias, professor of Spanish language and philosophy at the Chilean University in Santiago, who is currently visiting Japan with his brother correspondents from Chile, delivered a lecture on the evolution of Spanish idioms and language before a large group of foreign language students at the Tokyo Imperial University at 1:30 p.m. Saturday.

Professor Iglesias is a leading writer in his country and his intelligence promises untiring future activities along a greater and wider basis in the cultural sphere. The experiences and knowledge acquired by him during his sojourn in Japan will bring out tangible results creating an atmosphere of better understanding and friendship among the peoples of Chile and Japan.

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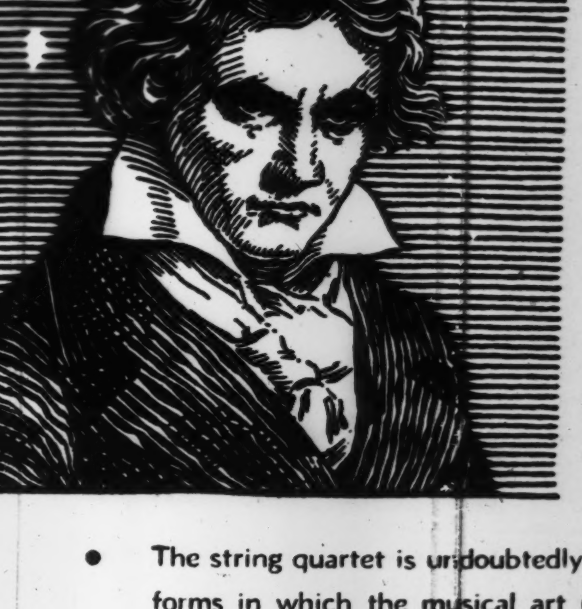


GREAT LITERARY AID RENDERED TO CHINA

Japan's Willingness to Help Neighbor Dates Back to Meiji Era

By Amar Lahiri

Quite apart from the role Japan is playing to harmonize Sino-Japanese relations, it is taking judicious care to shape the current literature of China. Japan's willingness to assist its continental neighbor in the literary field is not of recent growth. At the very outset of the Meiji Era it rendered meritorious services to the Tzu Hsi administration of that time and later on to Republican China.

Although China had better advantages to assimilate Western methods, it is seen that it relied on Japanese assistance to a certain extent to popularize some aspects of Western culture. China's appalling defeat in the war with Japan in 1894-5, made the former to recognize that its insular neighbor had organized itself into a virile nation to give a new direction to continental culture. And Chinese quarters, analyzing the attributes of Japan, found that the latter had been fully adapting itself to modern conditions, while China still remained a victim of "alien complex." Consequently, they started an agitation to absorb the essential qualities of "young Japan."

Chinese literature began to take a comprehending interest in Japan after the Shimonoseki Conference. They were bewildered by the diplomatic defeat of word-artist Li Hung-chang at the hands of the Ito-Mutsu combination. Scores of poems were composed, diaries and satires were written by the rising literary men of the proletariat class to overthrow the Mandarin dominance, with the result that through the literary medium China and Japan were brought nearer to each other. Moreover, while the Tsungli Yamen and Peking higher-ups concentrated on diplomatic fencing, renovationists looked to Japan for guidance and assistance. Many Chinese students who later became pioneers of the National Revolution left for Japan to digest the practicalism of the new course of life.

Cultural Evolution Campaign

In the beginning of the current century, forward-minded Chinese began a systematic study of Japanese statecraft, national philosophy and literature. Among them the students and revolutionaries topped the list. A new wave of Sino-Japanese understanding quite apart from the activities and enterprises of the Chinese and Japanese Governments pervaded the two countries, and translation of Japanese patriotic works and nationalist literature into Chinese was undertaken. Besides, several Chinese journals and magazines began to appear in quick succession in China, Japan and the United States. Thus Japan, along with America which was then engaged in cultural activities in China, initiated a cultural evolution campaign, disseminating its own literary works and thoughts in the continent.

In 1903, when the Russian thrust into South Manchuria as an aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion was causing anxiety to Japan, Chinese students in Tokyo not only denounced the Romanoff regime, but other European nations for intriguing to separate China from Japan as a means of entrenching their supremacy in East Asia. In Tokyo alone no less than five Chinese magazines and journals were inaugurated in which virulent tirades against third nations and the Peking Government were printed, in addition to a string of articles revealing the literary purity of Japan. When the Russo-Japanese War flared up, a lull occurred in the Sino-Japanese literary movement, and yet stories picturing the valor of the sons of the Samurai were published in Chinese journals.

After the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, a striking change was noticeable in the attitude of the Chinese nation, and not only the Peking officials, but the young reformists realized that the time had come for them to look more deeply into the intrinsic qualities of the island nation. In consequence, many far-sighted Chinese Mandarins composed diaries giving their opinions on Japan; where as the revolutionaries began to scrutinize with assiduity the diverse phases of Japanese culture and life. In view of this tendency, in 1906 a half dozen more Chinese periodicals came to be published and three more were added to the list in the following year. Thus, within five years—from 1903 to 1907—the number of Chinese magazines in Tokyo reached 15.

Play Significant Roles

These publications played significant parts in directing the current of Sino-Japanese understanding and a large group of Chinese students becoming proficient in the Japanese language and literature began to translate important Japanese works for the benefit of the reformist section and the general intelligentsia. They published the "Hsin I Ji Peng Fa Kuei Ta Chuan" or the Newly-Translated Complete Collection of Japanese Laws and Regulations in 81 volumes, the "Pu Tung Ko Shih Ko Chiang I" or the Lectures on Primary Education in 14 parts and the "Fa Chen Chiang" or the Lecture on Law and Political Science in 15 sections.

Fifty more volumes were translated pertaining to varied aspects of Japanese political science and law and the cycle of translation was completed by the publication of the "Pu Tung Pai Ko Chuan" or the Ordinary Encyclopaedia in 100 volumes and the "Nung Hsueh Tsung Shu" or the Collection of Books on Agriculture in 100 volumes. Furthermore, it is understood that between 100 and 150 translated books concerning Japanese fiction, stories, dramas and poems were acknowledged as contributions to the early 20th century literature of China.

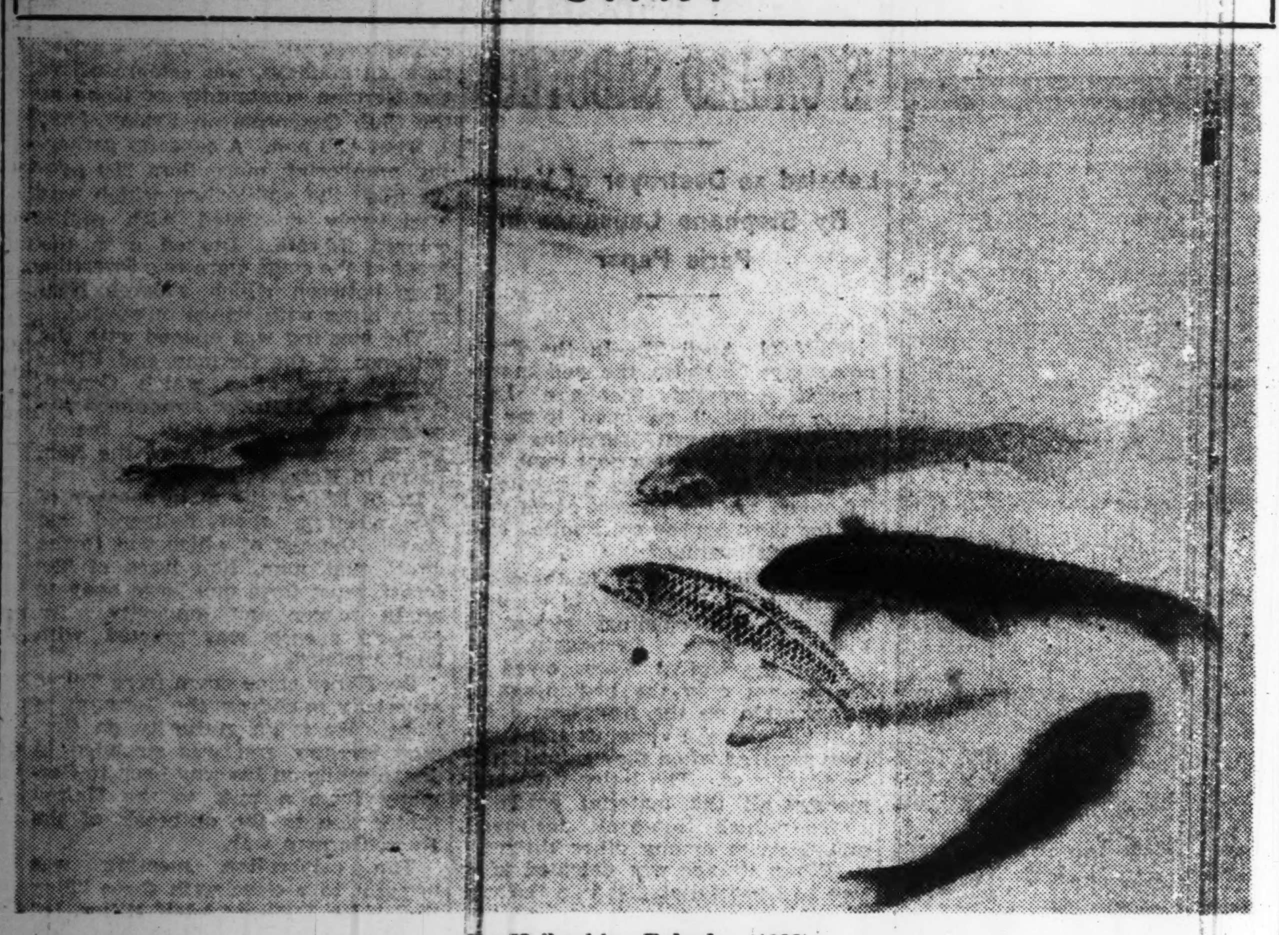
As soon as these publications reached the intelligentsia of China a new hankering after things Japanese permeated nationalist circles. It is said that the Wuhan Junta and the revolutionaries of Canton and Shanghai became genuinely interested in gaining a fair knowledge of Japan side by side with their activities to obtain non-official Japanese help to organize their military movement. The most striking thing was that the student-patriots began to pour into rising Japan to educate themselves not only in the art of administration, but also in understanding Japanese philosophy and culture. In this respect, the Chinese journal "Hsin Ching Nien," then well-known by its French title "La Jeunesse," became the mouthpiece of the young nationalists.

Unnatural Enemies

This all-round interest in Japan was motivated by the fact that the new Chinese generation, unhampered by the political differences of the toteering Tzu Hsi Government with the Tokyo Government, came to the conclusion that regeneration of their country would not be an established fact without a proper understanding and support of Japan. This is the reason why Dr. Sun Yat-sen, during the National Revolution of 1911-12, stressed the need of maintaining unsophisticated cordiality with Japan. And so he cried out: "China and Japan are natural friends, unnatural enemies."

Today when the prospects of Sino-Japanese understanding on a durable basis have already become assured through the efforts of the Wang Administration at Nanking, it would be meaningful to recognize that Japan, since its acceptance of modern civilization, has been spontaneosly endeavoring to realize continental uplift, not only through governmental and armed actions, but also through cultural activity for common good and benefit.

CARP



By Heihachiro Fukuda (1892)
Painted in color on silk
Owned by The Imperial Household Department

The picture shows several carp of various colors swimming in the quiet water of a pond. The painter, with penetrating observation, succeeded in portraying not only the movement of the carp but also the nature of water and the contrast between water and fish. This work, when first displayed, came as a delightful surprise to those who were well acquainted with the many excellent pictures of carp produced since olden times.

Heihachiro Fukuda was born in Oita Prefecture, studied at the Kyoto School of Painting and is still working in the same city. This is one of his representative early pictures; his later works show a tendency toward formalism. At present he is professor at the Kyoto School of Painting. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai)

Significance of Boys' Festival

Flying Paper Carp Found at Homes With Boys

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

The Tango no Sekku or the Boys' Festival fell originally on the fifth day of the fifth month in the lunar calendar but it is observed now on May 5. One of the five traditional court festivals for many centuries, ceased to be a court function some 50 years ago and remains today merely a popular celebration. However, there is no sign of it losing hold on the people for it is observed as widely and as joyfully as it has ever been.

Originally a Chinese custom, as the Girls' Festival of March 3, it was introduced into Japan over a thousand years ago, and in the course of its protracted development, its legend has grown far and wide. In its transition from the continent, its original significance was altered, and more and more meanings have been attributed to its symbolism. Its early history is unknown to many Japanese of today. Only its symbolism is as potent as ever.

Even Chinese sources are not in agreement as to the authentic version of the history of this annual festival. But the following seems to give the essential frame of all versions, leaving aside its ramified details.

In the ancient kingdom of Ch'u, there was a man by the name of C'hu Yuan. For some reason or other, he jumped into the river Kulo and was drowned. His spirit turned into a demon and caused successive calamities to the country. Some one was told in a dream that all these grievous disasters were the doings of C'hu Yuan's spirit, and that if the country wished to be rid of further curses, a due ceremony for the repose of his soul would be in order. If such a ceremony were held on the fifth day of the fifth month by the river-bank of Kulo, it would cause the demon to stop plaguing the people. So the people of Ch'u made offering of rice put in bamboo pipes, which they threw into the river, and held a ceremony for the departed soul of C'hu Yuan. After that the country knew no more crop failures, no more epidemics, and the people lived happily ever after.

Another Version Given

It is understandable that an annual ceremony continued to be observed on the fifth of the fifth month for fear lest the country should suffer from renewed disasters. But what can be the connection between that and the boys? For the answer, we shall have to turn to a slightly modified version. According to this, the same C'hu Yuan was a loyal vassal to the Ch'u monarch. Very much troubled over the bad ways into which his country had fallen, and being powerless to effect any improvement due to human impotence, he decided to become a guardian spirit and help his fellow countrymen from a higher sphere. Accordingly, he threw himself into the river and killed himself on the fifth of the fifth month.

Later, this day was appointed his memorial day in appreciation of his devotion and sacrifice. So, scholars argue, this day has been consecrated by Japanese parents to be their boys' annual festival day in the hope that their sons may be inspired by the same spirit of fearless unselfishness.

The Chinese have another lore of equal antiquity, which traces the origin of this festival to quite another incident. Way back in the long ago, there was an incorrigible boy named Kao Hsin, who played practical jokes of every imaginable sort on his village seniors, a regular pest, mischief personified. On the fifth day of the fifth month, he took a notion to set out to the sea. However, a storm upset his primitive craft, waves swallowed him, and the obnoxious child was lost to the villagers, much to their relief.

But their relief proved premature, for his villainous spirit turned into a sea-god in the shape of a baneful dragon, whose jokes were now incomparably more practical. As a matter of fact, they ceased to be jokes, and sailors and travelers had their life scared out of them. There would be no more sea traffic if this state of affairs were permitted to continue. The villagers get together to devise a means of appeasing Kao Hsin's spirit. All the wise men sat long in council, racking their brains, but found no precedence to guide their decision in all ancient records.

Finally, out of sheer despair, they decided to try first something most simple. After all, even if it offended the dragon, no worse luck could befall them. Remembering how well Kao Hsin liked rice dumplings, they made extra delicious dumplings and tied them up with five-colored strings, and half hopeful, and half distrustful, they delivered this colorful offering, throwing it far into the sea. Lo and behold, a five-colored dragon rose above the sea, soared high into the heaven, and was seen no more. Never since was the sea-god known to harass the sailors and normal traffic was restored.

Certainly, this could not have been the direct inspiration for the Japanese Boys' Festival. But Japanese parents incorporated into the festival rite a portion of this story, and that is the rice dumplings tied up with strings. Of course, C'hu Yuan's story, too, contains reference to rice offered in a bamboo pipe, but the other version has a more direct bearing upon the current practise of wrapping rice dumplings in leaves of the reed and bamboo-grass and tying them up with strings. This delicacy is known as chimaki and constitutes the major delight for boys.

Japanese Source Revealed

It remains to tell one more story to complete the summary of the festival lore. This one is of Japanese origin and more familiar to the Japanese than the others. It dates from the 13th century and relates to the famed Sea Battle of Hakata. In 1281, a great army of Kublai Khan's Mongolians attempted to invade Japan. An Imperial Prince was sent to a shrine in Kyushu to pray to the Ancestors for their divine protection. The invocation ceremony was held on the fifth of the fifth month when the iris flowers were in full bloom in the precincts of the shrine.

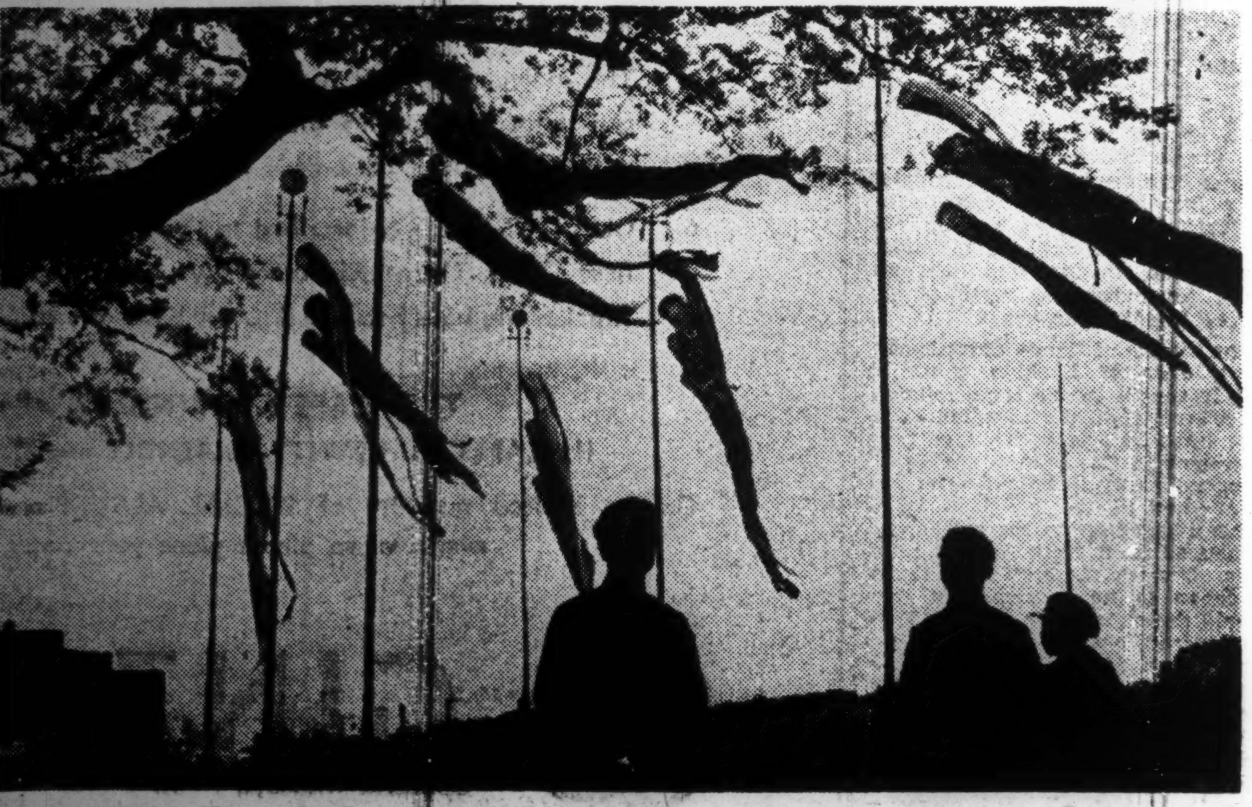
The prayers were answered in a most miraculous way, for a divine gale rose one night and destroyed overnight the whole horde of the invaders. It is easily understandable that the fifth of the fifth month has since been considered an auspicious day, and the iris flower a good omen. From this source derives the customary practice of decorating the houses and the roofs with iris stocks, or scenting the bath with the leaves of the iris, and of flavoring sake by soaking crushed iris roots.

In addition to these, another practice is religiously observed on the fifth of May, and that is the floating of paper or cloth carp from the top of a tall bamboo mast erected in the garden. For in Japan the carp occupies the foremost place among the fish, whose active yet serene movement is held to be ideally masculine. Also, a popular belief is that a carp swims up rapid streams and waterfalls until it finally turns into a dragon. So it is a fitting symbol of the parental wishes for the successful future of the boys through the stormy path of life.

The Boys' Festival is celebrated throughout Japan in every home that is blessed with a male heir. Especially the first May fifth after a boy's birth is a big occasion for the family. Relatives and friends express their felicitations through a gift of carp flags or warrior dolls. It is not certain when this festival was first observed in Japan. The Emperor Shomu referred to the festival of the fifth of the fifth month in his edict. That was some 1,200 years ago.

However, the court ceremony held on that day at that time as one of five annual ceremonies was quite different both in the manner of celebration and in its import The Tango no Sekku as observed in the currently prescribed fashion seems to date from the early part of the Tokugawa period.

Tango no Sekku Celebration



Annually on May 5, the Boys' Festival day is celebrated all over Japan, especially those homes proud of their young sons. On this occasion, it is customary to float a paper or cloth carp from the top of a tall bamboo pole high above the house for every boy in the family.

2 RECENT RECITALS FEATURE AXIS MUSIC

Singer Makes Debut With Repertoire of Late Toshiko Sekiya's Compositions

German and Italian music was featured on the programs of two concerts held in Tokyo on two successive days; namely, the German orchestral works at the third Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert on Thursday night at the Sangyo Kaikan, and the Italian operatic selections at the debut recital by Miss Yasuyo Koizumi, Friday evening, at the Gunjin Kaikan. Both concerts were attended by large audiences.

The selection of compositions of peculiar interest not frequently found on local concert programs has been characteristic of the concerts presented thus far by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert group. Following its recent all-Mozart and all-Bach programs, the chamber orchestra offered works by the classical masters of Germany and Austria at its third concert last Thursday.

Handel's Concerto Grosso in E minor, Opus 6 No. 3, for two solo violins, solo 'cello and orchestra opened the program.

Another outstanding selection was the Second Suite for Violincello, by Caix d'Hervelois, an early French composer, arranged for orchestra accompaniment by Philippe Gaubert, which was played for the first time in Japan. Takashi Kurata, the gifted young musician, was the 'cello soloist.

The fine performances by the cellist and the well balanced playing by the youthful Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra, which is directed by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, were heartily acclaimed by the audience. Many foreign residents, including Mme. Arsene-Henry, wife of the French Ambassador, General Baguleso, Rumanian Minister, and several other members of the diplomatic corps, were seen in the auditorium.

Miss Koizumi's debut recital was dedicated to the memory of her late teacher, Toshiko Sekiya, who was one of the numerically few Japanese singers of a wide international reputation.

While the program with which the vocally endowed by young singer made her initial appearance was pre-eminently made up of Italian music, Japanese songs composed by Toshiko Sekiya, including "Edo Komori-Uta," and "Shiyo no Misaki," were especially incorporated into the program in commemoration of the late singer.

For her debut, which had been anticipated with particular expectations by the large circle of admirers of the late Toshiko Sekiya, Miss Koizumi had secured the assistance of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music, and conductor of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, as her piano accompanist. Given excellent support by this noted musician, Miss Koizumi scored with every number she sang and was enthusiastically encored.

Music Notes

A Beethoven Sonata Evening will be given by Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin, and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano, from 6 p.m. Monday, May 11, at the Nihon Seinenkan. The Sonatas No. 8 (G major), No. 5 (F major, "Spring Sonata"), No. 10 (C major), and No. 2 (A major) will be played.

Miss Kazuko Kusama will be heard in a piano recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 13, with a program of Bach, Beethoven, Debussy, Faure, and Ravel.

Beethoven's A flat major Sonata, Opus 110, and other piano works will be played by Professor Leonid Kreutzer of the Tokyo Academy of Music, 6:30 p.m. Thursday, May 14, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

In the annual series of outdoor concerts sponsored by the Tokyo Municipality, the Imperial Japanese Army Band conducted by Bandmaster Satoru Onuma will perform at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, from 1 p.m. Saturday, May 16.

A new group of players called the Showa Symphony Orchestra, directed by Fukashi Oki, will make its debut playing accompaniments for Shigeru Komiyama, violinist, whose recital will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6:30 p.m., Monday, May 4. Bach's Sonata in A minor for Violin Alone, and Mozart's Violin Concerto No 3 are the main numbers.

Scenes from the first act of Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto," will be staged under the direction of Madam Nobuko Hara, a pioneer in the Western opera movement in Japan, by the recently founded Shinsei Music Drama Association which will give its first performance at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6 p.m. Tuesday, May 5.

The Japan Musical Culture Association is offering a second series of four lectures on "Brahms and His Symphonies," at the Tonichi Kaikan, Yurakucho, from 6:30 p.m., May 5, 8, 12, and 15. Several noted Japanese musical critics, including Ginji Yamane, Saburo Sonobe, Masami Warashina, Koichi Nomura, and others, are among the lecturers.

Piano trio compositions by Haydn, Beethoven, and Schumann will be played at the third concert of the Tokyo Piano Trio, 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 6, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The Nippon Symphony Orchestra will offer its 236th subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, May 6 and 7. Under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, and with Professor Roman Dukson of the Tokyo Academy of Music as the cello soloist, the following program will be played: Bach, Brandenburg Concerto No. 3; Richard Strauss, "Don Quijote"; Honegger, "Pacific 231"; Reznicek, Overture "Donna Diana."

"Joseph Haydn and His Music," is the subject of the sixth musical lecture sponsored by the Phonograph Record Culture Society, Friday evening, May 8, at the Sanshin Kaikan, Yurakucho. Aihiko Arisaka, of the foreign music section of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, will be the speaker.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel: 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

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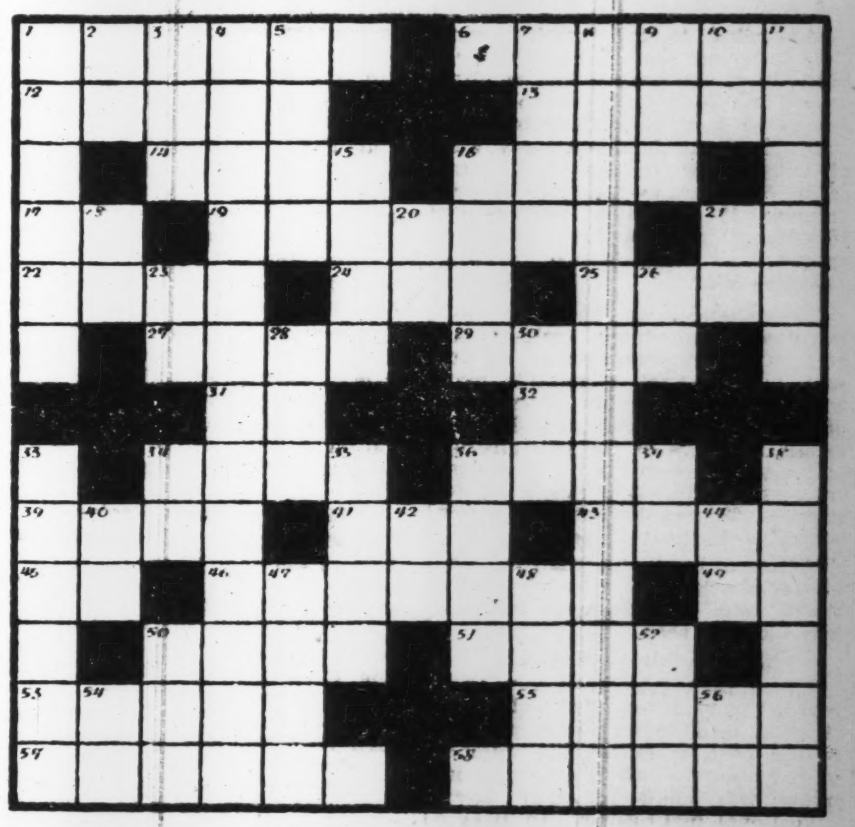
WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1368.

Can You Do It?

By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 15



ACROSS

1. Exchange.
6. Word expressing the attribute of an attribute.
12. That Hawaiian word.
13. High nest.
14. Worst.
16. Latvian capital.
17. Negative prefix.
19. Convert into cash.
21. Man's name.
22. The same.
24. Knock.
25. Measure.
27. Receptacle for holy water.
29. Dash.
31. 2/3 of a parent.
32. Conjunction.
34. Public crier's call.
36. Drink copiously.
39. Right to hold in bond.
41. Hardy tree.
43. Mars (prefix).
45. Roman copper coin.
46. Arab.
49. Exclamation.
50. Indian name.
51. Slight.
53. Legerdemain.
55. Species of willow.
57. Spots.
58. Distant.

DOWN

1. Resort town in the Philippines.
2. Aluminium.
3. Deprive.
4. Operated by the transformation of heat into motive power.
5. Lighten.
7. Platform for seats of honor.
8. Food fad.
9. Period.
10. Japanese measure of distance.
11. Sixpence.
15. Fruit pie.
16. Not green.
18. 2/3 of a well-known news agency.
20. Musical note.
21. Printer's measure.
23. Name of a consonant.
26. Preposition.
28. Negation.
30. Depleted.
33. Noisy clocks.
34. Old English.
35. Ascend to a great height.
36. Snow-shoes used in popular winter sport.
37. Grain.
38. Malayan state opposite Shonan island.
40. Exists.
42. Prefix.
44. River.
47. Torture.
48. Plant from which a purgative is produced.
50. Senility.
52. Mine (Italian).
54. Associated Press.
56. Suffix.

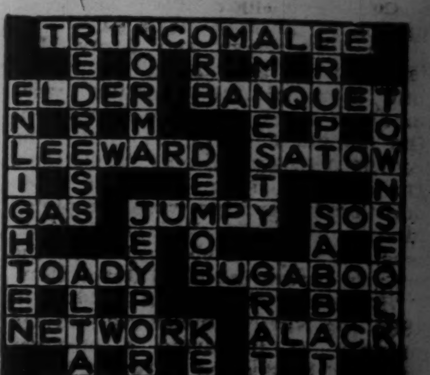
TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change BOAT into SAIL in five steps.

Solution of Last Teaser

One way is:
CARD, HARD, HERD, HEAD, HEAL, DEAL.

Solution of Crossword No. 14



TRINCOMALEE
E O R M R
ELDER BANQUET
N R M E P O
LEEWARD SATOW
I S E T N
GAS JUMPY SOS
H E O A F
TOADY BUGABOO
E L P R B L
NETWORK ALACK
A R E T T
MIMEOGRAPHS

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

KAYA URGES PEOPLE TO ECONOMY VICTORY

Finance Minister Tells People Determination Will Attain Goal Set

BOND CONSUMPTION GOOD

Subscriptions Moved Up to ¥1,403,000,000 in First Quarter

Concentrating on the one purpose of attaining a national savings goal of ¥23,000,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year, over 4,500 Tokyo citizens, assembled at Hibiya Auditorium Friday night, were exhorted by Mr. Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, to make spirited efforts for the full realization of their faith in absolute victory in the economic war.

"Always with small forces our Imperial Army is crushing the enemy on the battlefield," Minister Kaya declared, asserting, "on the economic front, likewise, we must beat the enemy's economy with one-fifth to one-sixth of their strength."

Sure Victory Ahead

"The path for the realization of our conviction in sure victory," the Finance Minister pointed out, "lies in our determination, our fervor to attain our ends, coupled with the making of adequate plans."

Jointly sponsored by the Tokyo Prefecture, the Tokyo Municipality and the Metropolitan Police, the meeting was attended by the Savings Encouragement Committee of the Finance Ministry, the respective leaders of the Neighborhood organizations as well as by thousands of Tokyo citizens.

Economic Strength

Clearly proving the formidable strength of Japan's wartime economic capacity, the digestion of Government bonds has been in the best condition, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The percentage of assimilation against the total issues for the first quarter of this year (January to March) was recorded at a high mark of 103.2 per cent.

The balance of Government bond issues as of April 30 stood at ¥41,-123,670,000 which shows an increase of more than ¥1,653,000,000 above the figure for the corresponding month of last year. Although the increasing trend of bond issues had been considered to be a proof of the unsound condition of the public financing, such principle cannot be applied to the wartime planned economy, according to the Diamond. The key point in war financing is the problem of how smoothly Government securities will be taken up by the people, adds the journal.

Bond Consumption Improves

Despite the steady upward curve of bond issues, the percentage of digestion has continued to improve since the onset of the China Affair, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000,000).

	New issues	Digestion	Perc'tage of bond assimilation
July-Dec., 1937	1,300	721	55.5%
1938	4,300	3,789	87.5
1939	5,281	4,709	89.2
1940	6,667	5,240	78.6
1941	8,782	7,366	83.9
Jan.-Mar., 1942	2,991	3,089	103.2

The attention of economic observers is now being focused on the fact that subscription by the monetary institutions and the general public moved upward from ¥720,000,000 for the first quarter of this year to ¥1,-403,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

National Savings Up

The satisfactory condition of bond digestion is chiefly attributable to the smooth progress of the national savings encouragement campaign. An increase of ¥7,333,000,000 was seen in national savings in the 1938 fiscal year, ¥12,200,000 in the 1939 fiscal year, ¥12,817,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year and ¥11,975,000,000 in the 1941 fiscal year up to December 31.

Meanwhile, flotation of Government bonds and corporate debentures totaled ¥1,022,202,000 in April which is ¥1,040,134,000 less than in March, according to the investigation conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan. The statistics released by the chartered bank are given below:

April Flotation of Bonds and Debentures
(In ¥1,000)

Items	Apr., 1942	Decrease compared with Mar.
Govt. Bonds	653.228	745.032
Local Bonds	4.033	32.672
Savings & Patriotic Bonds	105.000	15.000
Bank Debentures	95.287	103.872
Corporation Debentures	54.653	174.147
Bonds concerned with Manchoukuo	70.000	*30.440
Bonds concerned with China	40.000	*150
Total	1,022.202	1,040.134

Note:—The mark "*" denotes increase.

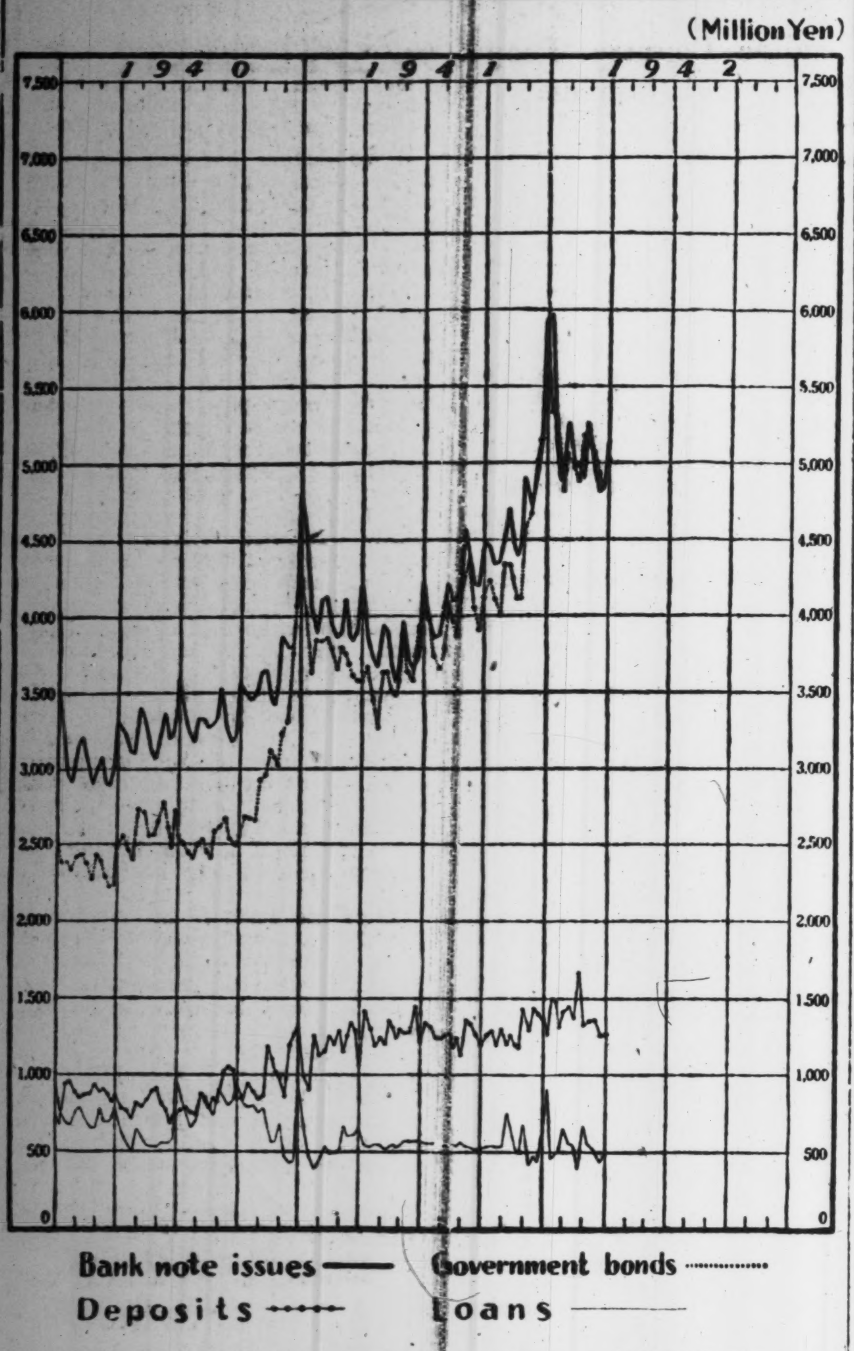
To Hold Economic Exhibit

To acquaint the people behind the guns with various phases of economic construction activities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Greater East Asia Economic Construction Exhibition will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, for 16 days starting from May 5 under the auspices of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The project is supported by the Ministry of Finance, Foreign Office, Home Office, Cabinet Planning Board, Board of Information and other Government offices.

Money Market Chart

(As charted by the Bank of Japan for March 1942)



The movement of currency note issuance, as indicated above, registers a curve parallel with the course of State bond issuance. Of the satisfactory situation as regards the assimilation of national bonds Mr. Kaya, Finance Minister, as reported elsewhere, spoke in his address at a meeting held Friday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The upward course of bank deposits, even if not so sharp, indicates a steady state of financial affairs. The movement of bank advances, as evident above, shows that the drive for bond absorption has not been without effect.

HIGHLY PURE LITHIUM MADE BY KYOTO FIRM

Lightest Known Metal of Finest Quality Produced as Result Of Harada's Research

The lightest known metal in the world, lithium, which is indispensible for the production of aircraft and other military equipment, has been successfully produced by the Japan Rare Metals Company at Kyoto with a purity content of 99.9 per cent, the Nichi Nichi reported Saturday.

Compared with the 96 per cent purity content of Lithium produced in the United States and Europe, the attainment of such a high purity content is amazing in view of the extremely poor quality of the ore in this country, the journal said.

Success for the production of Lithium in Japan is due chiefly to the efforts of Takayasu Harada, assistant professor of mining and metallurgy of the engineering department of the Kyoto Imperial University, who established a number of research posts throughout Japan and Chosen to mine the ore.

Production of Lithium already was started last year by the Japan Rare Metals Company at its refining works at Kyoto, which boasts of the finest equipment in the world, the report said, adding, plans also have been drawn up for the production of other rare metals.

COAL MINES IN KYUSHU PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

Seiichi Kataoka Gives Account Of Observation on Recent Tour of Inspection

On his return to Tokyo on April 25, Seiichi Kataoka, an official in the service of the Efficiency Section of the Welfare Ministry, gave an account of his observations on his recent tour of inspection of coal mines, etc. in Kyushu, particularly in Fukuoka Prefecture. He said to the following effect:

"Though unable to indicate an exact figure from my official standpoint, I was delighted with the splendid results registered in each coal mine since the very beginning of the 'coal output boosting weeks' in January. I approached the mines concerned with words of encouragement so that they may redouble their efforts for a marked increase in coal production in defiance of a noticeable need I found for labor replenishment in some of the mines I inspected.

"It is equally encouraging to see that there are as many as 810 miners that deserve rewards for their meritorious services."

Bill Clearings

May 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	292,450	246,53
Balance	40,346	22,43

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9	— .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.9	Same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.9	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

WOOD SHIPS TO HELP SHIPPING FACILITIES

Plans Being Made to Utilize Plentiful Supplies of Timber Produced in South

In order to replenish and extend our shipping tonnage parallel with our economic expansion over the southern areas, the authorities concerned are working on a scheme to utilize plentiful supplies of wood produced in the occupied areas for the construction of wooden vessels, according to the Nippon Kogyo Shimpo of May 1. Jointly sponsored by the Navy Ministry and the Maritime Affairs Board, the Wooden Vessel Industry Federation has decided to dispatch a party interested to the south on a tour to inspect shipbuilding industries there. It is expected that this party will leave on May 15.

Incidentally Eizo Urabe, director of the Wooden Vessel Industry Federation, Osaka, expresses his views as follows:

"The freight space available of steamers alone will hardly keep up with our maritime requirements. It is from this viewpoint that the need of their subsidiaries, in the form of wooden vessels, has been rekindled of late.

Simpler, Faster to Build

"Unlike steamers, wooden vessels can be simply built in a short space of time, whereas the operation of these vessels will go a long way toward alleviating the shortage of freight space now felt in our shipping circles.

"In view, however, of the limited shipbuilding capacity in Japan, I think it quite opportune to seek an autarchy of shipbuilding materials in the South Sea areas. It is for this reason that we have singled out a party for their inspection of the shipbuilding industries in the Japanese occupied areas.

With the aid of experts and competent workmen to be sent from Japan on the heels of the inspecting party, I may expect an early replenishment of our shipping tonnages. It is very hopeful and encouraging to make use of teak, a suitable shipbuilding material, which is plentifully produced in the south."

SHIPBUILDING PLAN IN U.S. STAGGERING

Now Compelled to Construct Concrete Vessels Instead of Iron and Steel

LACKS BUILDING MATERIAL

Boats to Be Made Not Fitted With Propellers—to Be Pulled by Tug-boats

Owing to shortage of necessary materials the United States astronomical shipbuilding program is tottering and she is now compelled to construct concrete vessels, instead of iron and steel, according to the latest issue of the Diamond, a widely read trade journal.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States had planned a huge shipbuilding program as a means of helping Britain in her war against Germany, and completely flustered with the repeated defeats the Allies have met with in the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has greatly increased her shipbuilding program, says the journal.

U.S. Shipbuilding Programs

In addition to the shipbuilding program which was announced by the United States in May 1938, she has formulated the first, second and third shipbuilding program since the outbreak of the European War. The first and second programs called for the construction of 312 EC-2 type freighters, 6 C-3 type, 22 C-2 type freighters, 10 C-1 type freighters and 72 oil tankers.

Out of the 212 EC-2 type freighters, up to September 1 of last year keels only for 30 vessels were set up, and although 20 freighters of this type were scheduled to be completed during the course of last year, only 3 were launched up to September 27, while only one oil tanker was completed during last year.

The construction of the 72 oil tankers included in the second shipbuilding program is intended to be sold to Britain, according to the Diamond.

Third Plan Announced

The Maritime Commission further announced the third shipbuilding program in August last year with an estimate of $1,200,004,665, covering 566 freighters to be completed by 1943. Particulars of this program call for the construction of 418 EC-2 type freighters, 24 C-3 type freighters, 42 C-2 type freighters, 39 improved C-2 type freighters, 18 C-1 type and 25 tug-boats, making a total of 566 vessels.

Out of the EC-type vessels for which the program calls for the construction of a total of 730 boats, contracts were placed for 322 boats up to last October, whereas the keels were set up for only 34 vessels up to last August and 62 vessels were scheduled to be launched during the course of last year and 20 to be completed during the same year.

Lacks Building Material

Owing to these huge shipbuilding programs the United States is now faced with a great shortage in iron and steel with the result that she is now compelled to construct concrete vessels to make up for the dearth of materials. These concrete vessels are reportedly intended for the transportation of cargo along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. They are mostly 5,000 or 8,000 tonners and are not fitted with propellers, the vessels having to be pulled by tug-boats, the trade journal reports.

According to the announcement recently made by the German High Command the total tonnage of British and American transports sunk by German submarines has already reached the enormous figure of 15,-500,000 tons, and with the activities of German submarines along the Atlantic coast of the United States, the shipping situation in the United States is becoming very acute, especially in view of the shortage of skilled labor and materials, which problem still remains unsolved despite the frantic effort of the Maritime Commission of the United States, the Diamond reports.

COMMODITIES EXCHANGE WITH SOUTH PLANNED

Probable Union of South Trade Body With Japan Control Union Considered

According to the declaration made by the Japanese Government in the 79th session of the Imperial Diet that commodities to be shipped from the occupied areas to Japan shall be increased by the Government and those to be shipped from our shores to the said areas shall be likewise increased, it is contemplated by the Government to demand the positive services of the control organs existing in Japan and of the import and export unions now stationed in the southern regions.

In view of the inter-exchange of commodities forming a major policy for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the permanent formation of proper organs for control of the southern trade is now occupying the attention of the parties interested.

Judging from the present state of affairs, the Southern Trade Organization will probably be amalgamated with the Trade Control Union existing in Japan Proper. Simultaneously a consultation committee will be formed by the Japanese Army and civilians in the occupied areas.

Baron Goh Safely Guided the Stock Market Ship of State Through Two Storms of Panic

Continued From Yesterday

"Having succeeded in settling all the bank's debts and enabling it to make both ends meet, Baron Goh resigned the position of managing director and became an ordinary director of the bank, leaving its management to the late Raita Fujiyama and others. However, unfortunately owing to faulty management on the part of these people, the bank finally went into bankruptcy and was amalgamated with the present Dai San Bank. At the time, Baron Goh gave from his private funds the sum of ¥200,000 toward settlement of the bank's debts, though he was not legally responsible for them. This act arising from a keen sense of responsibility won for him unstinted admiration from those who knew or heard of his generosity.

Head of Tokyo Stock Exchange

"At last his financing genius was recognized by all, and he was offered the position of chairman of the board of directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange upon the death of Buyei Nakano, the former chairman. That was in December 1911, 16 years after he had entered the financial world at the age of 31. Immediately before the post was offered, his father, Baron Junnosuke Goh, passed away, and Seinosuke Goh inherited the peerage, and became the chairman of the board of directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange as Baron Seinosuke Goh.

"Baron Goh was most strongly recommended for the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange by the late Seishu Iwasnita, president of the Kitahama Bank, Osaka. The late Mr. Iwashita was an influential banker and entrepreneur, having had political affiliations. A deep friendship had sprung up between Baron Goh and Mr. Iwashita when the former was the president of the Iriyama Mining Company. Baron Goh held the post of Stock Exchange chairman for 13 years from December 1911 to November 1924, during which period, with the Tokyo Stock Exchange for his background, he built up the foundation on which he finally became the biggest financial magnate of Japan. The Tokyo Stock Exchange served as his ladder by which he climbed up to the highest position in financial circles, but at the same time it was through Baron Goh that the real value of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was made known to financial and industrial circles, which service should be highly estimated.

"At the time when Baron Goh became head of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, it was regarded by financial circles as their parasite and by some as a sort of gambling house, commanding very little credit from the public. But Baron Goh succeeded in making the public realize that the Tokyo Stock Exchange is one of the most important agencies of the economic world.

Saves Exchange From Bankruptcy

"It was at the time of the panic in December 1916 that the Baron rendered one of his most outstanding services to the Stock Exchange. The first World War, which was caused by a revolver shot of a young Serbian in 1914, created a Golden Age in Japan which was far distant from the scene of war. Her export and import business experienced the highest boom ever witnessed in the history of Japan. The Stock Exchange quotations went up by leaps and bounds, with share transactions mounting sky high. The Tokyo Stock Exchange, new, which was previously quoted in the neighborhood of ¥100 jumped to a ¥500 level.

"However, on arrival of the news that the Kaiser offered peace terms, the Stock Exchange was completely panic stricken, and quotations began to tobogan, and the market was thrown into irretrievable confusion. Baron Goh, for the first time in his life, was faced with a crucial test. The market could not continue unless it could obtain a relief fund of ¥15,000,000, and although the directors and brokers on the Exchange cudgelled their brains, they could not find any means of saving the critical situation. Baron Goh then proposed that the Tokyo Stock Exchange should approach the Bank of Japan. Accompanied by Reikichi Namba and Kunizo Koike, both brokers, he went to the Bank of Japan to see Viscount Tsuyo Mishima, the then Governor of the bank, but in his absence due to illness, they saw Mr. Nagayama, a member of the Board of Directors. They tried their best to explain the critical situation and asked for a loan, but Mr. Nagayama could not be persuaded, because of the fact that the Bank of Japan throughout its history had never been approached for such help. After lengthy conversations, Mr. Nagayama said he would go over the matter carefully and would let them know the Bank's decision on the matter. Whereupon, Baron Goh insisted, 'This is no time for crystal-gazing; unless we get the necessary money, the economic market will be dealt a terrible blow,' and his serious expression was more than enough to show that the problem was not a question of the Tokyo Stock Exchange only but the problem of the whole economic market. Finally, Mr. Nagayama promised that, although the Bank of Japan had no precedent for making such a loan, he would make arrangements to furnish the necessary fund immediately placing all confidence in Baron Goh. The much needed fund was then raised from the Industrial Bank and others through the good offices of the Bank of Japan, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange was steered safely through the tempest, thereby setting a precedence for the Bank of Japan to make loans to the Tokyo Stock Market.

The second panic came in 1919, when Baron Goh led all the brokers in organizing a syndicate by means of which the Tokyo Stock Exchange received a loan of ¥45,000,000 from the Industrial Bank whereby the crisis was safely passed. The capital of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was twice increased and reached the large figure of ¥45,000,000 during the tenure of office of Baron Goh as the chairman of the board of directors. But the most meritorious service, much more significant than the tiding over of the economic crisis of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, rendered by Baron Goh was the fact that he brought the social and financial status of the stock brokers into the spotlight of the economic world.

Refuses to Enter Politics

In 1924 Baron Goh resigned the post of chairman of the board of directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and by that time he had became a well-known figure both in financial and political circles. The late Mr. Kei Hara, the then Premier and President of the Seiyukai, attempted to draw Baron Goh into political circles, but he declined to join the Seiyukai Party. After the death of Mr. Hara, Sakutaro Koizumi also tried to induce Baron Goh to accept the presidency of the Seiyukai, but the latter again declined the offer stating that he was a misnomer for the position.

Then the late Baron Reimpei Kondo asked Baron Goh to become president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. They were very close friends, and it was possible that had the late Baron Kondo lived four or five years longer, Baron Goh might have become president of this largest shipping company in Japan. The fact that he stuck to the position of a promoter and organizer of industries, instead of becoming president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or a politician, sufficiently bespeaks for his disinterestedness and unselfishness.

"The activities of Baron Goh as helper of financial and industrial circles began during the great depression of 1927, when he imposed upon himself the onerous task of rescuing the Fifteenth Bank and the Kawasaki Dockyard Company from the economic panic.

Later on he became an arbitrater of the famous dispute in the electric circles of Japan, and accepted the presidency of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, thereby returning to the forefront of industrial circles. However, as soon as the Tokyo Electric Light Company had been revived thanks to the effort of Ichizo Kobayashi, his then lieutenant, Baron Goh resigned the post of president.

In addition to all these services, he rendered distinguished services in all big economic problems, such as the unification of the steel industry, arbitration in the dispute of the Nichiro Fishery interests, in fact, there is not a single big economic problem in the history of modern economy of Japan in which his name is not associated, thereby leaving footprints in the financial and economic world of modern Japan.

(To Be Continued)

TO INVESTIGATE CARRYING OF NECESSARY MATERIALS

Officials to Be Sent Out to Give Instructions About Speedy Shipments

With the object of facilitating the transportation of the nation's foodstuff, especially fish and vegetables, as well as materials required for the replenishment and extension of national power, the State Planning Board has been conducting investigations in cooperation with the Communications Ministry and the Railway Ministry.

With their draft of traffic improvement completed, the authorities are expected to send officials to various parts of the country to give directions to the parties concerned for speedy shipments and deliveries of the nation's daily necessities and materials required for replenishment and extension of national power. These officials will personally inspect the state of maritime traffic, harbor facilities, coolies' efficiency, forwarding agents' services as well as the general condition of railway traffic.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE .... ¥ 80,300,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
Tokyo—Marunouchi Bld'g, Tokio Kaijo Bld'g, Toranomon, Kanda, Nihombashi, Nihombashi-Toricho, Honkokucho, Ningyocho, Kyobashi, Tsukiji, Eitaibashi, Fukagawa, Susaki, Takabashi, Honjo, Komagome, Itabashi, Egota, Yotsuya, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Omori, Kamata.
Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

ELECTION RETURNS CHEER STOCK MART

Dealers Rush to Buy Munitions Shares Upon News of Candidates Chosen

Well-receiving the news to the effect that candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council gained overwhelming victories in the general election, dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange rushed to buy munitions stocks Saturday. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, for example, moved to a high of ¥110.00 in the short-term section, but Tokyo Exchange, new, generally speaking, remained unchanged.

Remarkable was the bullish sentiment of Miscellaneous on the long-term market. Japan Explosive stepped up ¥2.90, Kurukawa Electric Industry ¥1.00, Japan Carbon ¥1.00, Ikegai Automobiles ¥1.20, Japan Fat ¥1.30, Toa Tobacco ¥1.70, and Asano Cement ¥1.50. The liquidation of the longs is considered chiefly to be responsible for the upward swing of Toa Tobacco.

Among heavy industrials, Uraga Dock climbed ¥0.40, Hakodate Dock ¥1.00, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.40, its new ¥1.40, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥1.20, Hitachi Iron Work ¥0.30, and its new ¥0.70.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Exchange, new, moved from ¥131.80 early in the morning session to ¥131.90 at the end of the same session, N.Y.K. from ¥104.10 to ¥104.60, its new from ¥89.70 to ¥89.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning from ¥155.00 to ¥155.40, its new from ¥98.80 to ¥98.90 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.20 to ¥90.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		June	July
Fuji Spinning (50)			66.4	66.5
Do. new (25)	37.4		37.0	....
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	155.8		153.5	153.1
Do. new (25)	99.5	d .3	98.9	99.1
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.9	u .2	....	89.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.3	u .1	40.4	40.4
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.8		64.4	65.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.0	d .6	....	105.4
Do. new (37½)	90.4	d .1	....	91.5
O. S. K. (50)				96.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.2	d .1	....	83.6
Do. new (25)	55.0	d .1	54.9	55.4
Uraga Dock (50)	97.3	u .4	98.0	98.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	110.0	u1.2	81.9	82.8
Hitachi Works (50)	75.2		75.6	76.1
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)				72.1
Karafuto Oil (50)		u .4	50.9	51.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.8	132.2	131.7	131.9
N. Y. K., old	104.1	105.0	104.0	104.6
N. Y. K., new	89.7	90.5	89.7	89.9
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.0	155.4	154.6	155.4
Do. new	98.8	99.2	98.7	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.2	91.0	90.2	90.4
Osaka Stock. new	72.1	72.3	72.1	72.1
Japan Steel Tube	75.2	76.5	75.1	76.3
Japan Oil	78.1	78.9	78.1	78.4
S. M. Railway	71.7	72.2	71.8	72.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	109.6	110.1	110.1	110.1
Hitachi Works	74.9	75.5	75.1	75.5
Japan Mining	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.0
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1942

Fairy Roosevelt

In the course of his latest fireside chat, President Roosevelt declared: "I want to say to the gallant people of China that no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver planes and munitions to the armies of General Chiang Kai-shek."

Early last January, President Roosevelt broadcast a special radio message to the people of the Philippines promising that American aid was on the way and that the United States would never abandon the Philippines. Only three months later General Douglas MacArthur deserted his post in the Philippines to seek safety in Australia while President Roosevelt blandly contradicted his promises of a few weeks earlier by admitting that no American aid could reach the Philippines.

Now President Roosevelt says that ways will be found to deliver planes and munitions to Chiang Kai-shek. Is this promise to be like his promise to the Filipinos, or has President Roosevelt this time actually turned magician to discover some new method of annihilating matter and space! What new law of physics has Super-scientist Roosevelt mastered which will enable him to deliver arms and munitions to Chungking despite the obstacle of the Japanese blockade? How is he going to make the ships carry these supplies invisible so that they will not be stopped by the Japanese Fleet which controls the Pacific and the Indian Oceans? How is he going to make these supplies jump by themselves over the mountains to Chungking since the terminus of the Burma Road is so firmly in the grip of the Japanese Army? Has Roosevelt discovered some magic formula whereby with the wave of a wand he can make supplies in the warehouses of New York dissolve into thin air only to coagulate into planes and guns again a moment later from the dew on the hillsides of Chungking?

Is it Fairy Roosevelt waving a magic wand, or is it only Foolish Franklin frantically flaunting another of his irresponsible and impossible promises?

General Election

The general election last Thursday, although regarded by some quarters as a hazardous undertaking under wartime conditions, has resulted in a signal victory for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The unmistakable indication is that a new political structure will be formed as a central force in support of the Government by the members recommended by the Association and chosen by popular approval.

Although figures showing the final outcome of the election is not yet available at the present writing, the men already elected for the popular assembly are sufficient to show that the success achieved by the Government surpasses its own expectation. Of the candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association some 80 per cent have been successfully returned.

The outcome of the general election may be noted in three distinct phases. In the first place, there were evinced marked demands for new men. In the second place, there were heavy inroads on the ground held by members of the defunct political parties. In the third place, men of the right wing have won a strong foothold in the political forefront of the country.

The strong popular support given to the Government by election of a phenomenally high percentage of the candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association means projection into the popular legislature of a strong group which is to assist the central authorities through the present emergency. Furthermore, these new members will serve as connecting links between the central Government and varieties of movement now under consideration for reorganization and reform of national activities. First steps will in all probability be seen in extension of the scope of work for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association through its local or subsidiary organizations. The Government with a ruling majority behind it in the legislature now may proceed with any amount of confidence with various programs for adjustment of internal structures and systems to meet the exacting needs of wartime.

Popular demand for new minds and distinguished talents is reflected in the enforced withdrawal from the political stage of a number of men who figured prominently in former political parties. Some of the former party men have been successful to the extent of guarding their old constituencies, but the polling figures they actually clinched clearly show that they no longer can be too confident of their old grounds. The list of men forced to retire from the field includes men who bore leading roles in parliamentary politics. Their failure to return to the House is an unmistakable proof of the former party men losing out under the change wrought in the political temper and outlook of the people of the country.

The same trend of popular demand has also resulted in returning a number of officials. Among these are men like Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Gonichi Kodaira, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Toratarо Ushizuka, former Governor of Tokyo Prefecture.

The decline of so-called liberalists is shown in the success achieved by a number of men of so-called rightish leanings. Their number includes men who have strongly stood for a new order internal as well as external. It is also a distinct feature that a number of retired army officers are included in this group.

The general election which has resulted so favorably for the Government is remarkable for two other features. First, the cases of abstention are less than 20 per cent. Second, the number of candidates charged with violation of the election law is unusually small. The large percentage of voters attending the poll shows the scope of interest taken in the election. It bears witness to the importance attached to the position of the legislative assembly as a medium for popular expression. The small number of legal delinquents reported is important as indicative of the integrity of the election itself. Attempts at political corruption and other offensive conducts were few. The outcome of the election may be regarded as fully representative of the attitude of popular minds taken in a most spontaneous spirit.

The successful outcome of the present election may be interpreted in more than one sense. But its supreme importance seems to lie in the scope of interest shown. This popular attitude is expressive, not so much of approval of any particular organization or political combination, or of any particular policy, as the determination of the people at large to support the Government, to help it carry the war to its successful issue. The popular votes were given as a pledge of support for those on whose shoulders fall the burden of the war. It shows once again that when the nation is called on to deal with an external emergency, their minds and purpose are always united.

A Year Ago Today

May 3, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The tension between British troops in Iraq and the Iraq army forces drawn around the Royal Air Force base at Habbaniyah, 65 miles west of Bagdad, flared into open warfare, it was officially admitted in London. Fighting was said to be continuing throughout the day and to be still in progress when the report was received. Artillery fire by the Iraq forces precipitated the clash and compelled the British to take counter-action, it was said.

Previous to the clash the British asserted they had asked the Iraq Government to withdraw their troops from the airdrome. The failure of Iraq to accede to the request led the British to dispatch a second contingent of troops to Basra despite the Iraq protests that the first contingent should be withdrawn first, the British spokesman said.

It was revealed that there were some difficulties in negotiations leading to the clash. The two governments were approaching each other through different diplomatic channels, since London did not recognize the Rashi Ali Beg Gailani government, which had overthrown the pro-British administration of Premier Abdull Illah.

The Japanese Government decided to break down all superstitions associated with the old lunar calendar. The move was in line with the policy of rationalizing the national life, which the Government had been pursuing since the international situation surrounding the country made it necessary for the nation to save its energy for use in the performance of the task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The battle against superstitions associated with the lunar calendar came on the heels of the campaign against religious superstitions, which largely meant a crusade against bogus or questionable religions cults, which was launched throughout the country with the enactment of the religious bodies law at the previous session of the Diet.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Tolerance

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

A certain English priest asked me if I was a Christian, and on my answering that I was not in the sense he meant Christian, he said, "I must convert you then," and gave me a pamphlet in Japanese. It contained a number of difficult doctrines couched in difficult, alien-sounding words, altogether beyond me; and, where I could understand, the doctrines stated, taxed to the utmost the credulity of the most credulous. If the booklet told me to repent my sins and throw away my bad ways and become a good man, and suggested how I might do it, I should have been impressed and further sought his assistance in studying his religion.

As it was, I was horrified, because I remembered the dreadful words I once read in Lecky's famous work "History of European Morals." He maintains that the "persecutions by Christians were, in the overwhelming majority of cases, simply the natural, legitimate, and inevitable consequence of the doctrine that correct theological opinions are essential to salvation, and that theological error necessarily involves guilt. To these two opinions may be distinctly traced almost all the sufferings that Christian persecutors have caused, almost all the obstructions they have thrown in the path of human progress; and these sufferings have been so grievous that—."

Against Western Civilization

Christianity is without doubt one of the greatest religions ever preached but the spirit of partizanship and intolerance its missionaries bring along with it make it a gift of doubtful benefit for a people like the Japanese whose piety has been nurtured by generations of ethical and religious training and who have been breathing, as it were, a spiritual atmosphere of gentle, broad, sympathetic toleration. All qualities are more or less contagious, tolerance, or its antithesis, intolerance, being no exception. The people of this country having lived so long in the balmy atmosphere of tolerance hardly realized their blessing until they were brought face to face with the actual presence of intolerance. Then they lost the peace of mind which had been theirs for centuries, and developed in themselves a species of intolerance they had never known. Such was the case of Shinto fanatics who rose in Kumamoto in early years of Meiji not only against the Christian religion but against everything in the least identified with that religion or Western civilization.

Looking back on those years, we could not but sympathize with the unfortunate Shimpuren fanatics who finally had to be suppressed with the sword and guns; for the reforms carried out were so numerous, so radical and violent that even many of the reformers themselves stood aghast at what their more intolerant brothers had wrought. Temples and pagodas were burned, many precious works of art destroyed, all the festivals observed during the Yedo period were abolished, the Doll's festivals of March and May among them (to be spontaneously revived later on), the samurai's two swords discarded, Bushido discredited and the very pine trees on the Tokaido recklessly cut down as relics of the Tokugawa regime. All this was the work of the intolerance of early Meiji reformers.

Outbursts Short-Lived

Intolerance begets intolerance, and unless it is stopped in time, peace will be permanently lost, and there can be no stability, progress or general felicity, and the nation in such a fix must presently perish in the gutter. Fortunately for Japan, thanks to the benign influences already mentioned such outbursts of intolerance as have occurred in the past during some transition periods, were but short-lived or sectional in extent, and soon gave place to the accustomed sanity and moderation. Thus even those foreign religions which in their native home might have been of an aggressively proselytizing nature, must lose that characteristic, once they are transplanted in this country, and will eventually settle down, as it were, as serene undemonstrative institutions. Like the Shinto shrine ensconced among the trees, or the Buddhist temple screened around with verdant hills, they lie content to nurse their own spiritual life.

Neither Shintoism nor Buddhism

(Continued on Page 3)

UNITED STATES FALLS VICTIM TO OWN 'SKILFUL DECEPTION'

Roosevelt Responsible for Leading Country, People Into Calamity by Misjudgment and Rashness

By VISCOUNT KIKUJIRO ISHII

The following is a free translation of an article by Viscount Ishii which appeared in the Gaiko Hyoron, April number, 1942.

After the Battle of Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt is reported to have said publicly that America had fallen a victim to the "skilful deception" of the Japanese. According to President Roosevelt, Japan had pretended to be anxious to obtain America's acquiescence with regard to East Asiatic questions, and had sent Ambassador Kurusu to America to further her "skilful deception" in spite of the presence of Ambassador Nomura in Washington, with instructions to both the Ambassadors to strive their utmost to make the Americans relax their vigilant attitude toward Japan, and to make America take a false view of Japanese intentions, until Japan had completed her preparations for war. Japan had then struck when America had least expected it.

Such propaganda may deceive people who are ignorant of the real state of the relations between Japan and America, but those who are even slightly informed of such relations will at once perceive that the declaration of President Roosevelt is utterly without foundation.

Toward the latter part of November last year President Roosevelt made the following demands of Ambassadors Kurusu and Nomura, first, that Japan should withdraw from the Tri-Power Alliance, and second, that Japan should recognize the Chungking regime as the only legitimate government for China. These demands were made not only verbally but also in written form, for these two terms were included in the list of written demands which Secretary of State Cordell Hull handed to the two Ambassadors.

With Honor and Prestige

The Tri-Power Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy was made only about a year ago. The treaty between Japan and the Nanking Government was also made about a year ago. In demanding that Japan should recognize the Chungking regime as the only proper government for China, America, in effect, demanded that Japan should break her treaty with the Nanking Government. The Tri-Power Alliance and the Basic Treaty with the Nanking Government are treaties which Japan, contracted with her honor and prestige at stake. In demanding that Japan should break these treaties America demanded that Japan should throw her honor and prestige to the winds, and subservate herself to America's will.

Such a demand, made to a self-respecting and honorable country, is in itself equivalent to a declaration of war. President Roosevelt has thus no right to declare that America was taken unawares.

During the latter part of July, 1914, when the first World War broke out, Chancellor von Beehoman-Hollweg said to the British Ambassador residing in Germany, "If Germany and France enter into hostilities, it might become necessary for German troops to pass through the neutral country of Belgium. The presence of German troops in Belgium is not intended as a threat to the sovereignty of Belgium, and it is my earnest hope that Britain will tolerate the necessary course."

Seventy-Five-Year-Old Treaty

The British Foreign Minister Sir Edward Gray chose to take this request as an insult to the honor and prestige of Britain, and as everybody knows, Britain made this her chief reason for declaring war on Germany. The treaty violation of which Germany is supposed to have asked Britain to tolerate is the treaty made in 1839 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, a treaty 75 years old at the time of the outbreak of the war.

Compared with this, the Tri-Power Alliance and the Basic Treaty with the Nanking Government, which America demanded Japan should break, are new treaties on which the ink has scarcely dried. Moreover, the demands made by President Roosevelt are not passive demands like that made by the German Chancellor to the British Ambassador at the time of the outbreak of the first World War, which was nothing more than the request to ignore the German invasion of another country, but positive demands for the definite breaking of treaties. Furthermore, the American demands were not independent demands made by the American Government itself, but demands made after consultation with and in concert with Britain, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, and Chungking.

Ignores World Affairs

The American disaster at Pearl Harbor, with such fatal repercussions in Britain, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and Chungking, is the result of President Roosevelt's profound ignorance of world affairs and his illusion that Japan would at once succumb to the American demands.

With the support and encouragement of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, Roosevelt's misjudgment and rashness has led to calamity. Had there been a statesman in London of Sir Edward Gray's caliber we would at once have dissuaded and stopped Roosevelt from making his rash demands on Japan. At the Mayor's luncheon in London, on the contrary Prime Minister Churchill declared that in the event of war breaking out between America and Japan, Britain had no hesitation to rise and join America in the war within an hour. Really, there is no greater danger in the world than the bluff which amateur diplomats easily and willingly indulge in.

After the fall of Singapore, Churchill was subjected to severe criticism and attacks from Parliament and Public Opinion. In America the criticisms against Roosevelt were comparatively slow to come but were coming with increased force.

Roosevelt tried to shirk his responsibility after steering his country to ruin, and made the aforementioned declaration about the "skilful deception" of Japan, but it is ironical to relate that his excuse has not only not appeased the public but has also increased the criticisms against him.

Disastrous Results to U.S.

From whatever way Roosevelt's misjudgment and rashness are looked at, one cannot help regarding them as having brought the most sorrowful and disastrous results to America. That Japan should rise in arms, after America had made such rash demands of her, is only the common-sense of international relations.

That President Roosevelt, after his lack of common-sense and proper judgment had plunged his country into disaster, should try to excuse himself by saying that America had fallen a victim to the "skilful deception" of the Japanese, or that she had been taken unawares, is the very height of absurdity.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 290 dated April 29, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. The leading articles: the Planning of Foodstuffs in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Mineral Resources in Southern Regions, the Adjustment of Retail Traders, the Formation of the New French Cabinet, and the Accomplishment of the General Election.

Shashin Shuho, another weekly published by the Board of Information; No. 218 dated April 29, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The weekly is rich in the current news items on the fighting and home fronts, told in pictures with brief explanations. Feature articles: Air Raids by Enemy Planes Fail, and Women's National Uniform.

Kogyo Gensei, Vol. 11, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Industrial Investigation Department of the Tokyo University of Engineering. Detailed list, all in statistics in the past several years, is given of the conditions of production, trade, merchandise prices, stock, industrial plans and labor, business enterprises and money market of Japan and foreign countries.

Koa Shuho; a weekly published by the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo, No. 8 dated April 29, 1942 (in Japanese). The leading articles include the Arrival of the Special Thai Mission in Tokyo, Chancellor Hitler's Speech on April 26, and General Sun Liang-cheng Joins the Nanking Government.

Economist; a weekly No. 16 dated April 29, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka. Price 35 sen. The leading articles; Experience in an Air Raid, Anglo-American Finances, Historical Observation of the War of Greater East Asia, Meaning of the State Controlled Marine Transportation, Self-Sufficiency of Foodstuffs in East Asia, Shansi Province—A Vast Treasure-House in the Orient, and Readjustment of Administration Structure Advances.

Electrotechnical Journal, Vol. 5, Nos. 6-9, June-September, 1941 (in English). Publishers, the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, Tokyo. The leading articles: Systematic Investigation into Lightning, Theory of the General Alternating Current Network, Electromagnetic Waves in Parabolic Cylinders, Non-Alkali Glass Fiber Insulted Wires, Separation of Iron Loss and Mechanical Loss in Rotary Machines, On Titanium Oxide Condensers, Precise Measurement of GD, Characteristics of Circuit Breakers, Theory of the General Alternating Current Network, Reflection Factors of Evaporated Metal Films, Molecular Structure and Dielectric Strength of Liquid Dielectrics, and Eddy Current Loss in the Pole Face of the Rotating Electric Machine.

Of Things Japanese

STREET STALLS POPULAR

By MOCK JOYA

Yomise or stalls that are opened in the evening at busy streets are now features of Tokyo and many other big cities. Mostly such stalls are seen in shopping centers. Originally, however, such street stalls were opened at en-nichi or fete days of temples and shrines. Many temples and shrines have had their fete days since very early days, mostly several times each month, and on such days devoted persons visited their favorite temples or shrines. Large numbers of visitors naturally came to popular shrines or temples on their fete days, and temporary stalls offering souvenirs, food and many other things were opened. But at first those en-nichi stalls were opened only in daytime.

Present yomise or night stalls have developed from the early en-nichi stalls, but they are of quite recent origin. That is to say Yomise are now only about 100 years old.

Up to the beginning of the 19th century, the streets of Yedo or any other town in the country were very dark at night, as there were no urgent business. The people had practically no night life. It was around the Kyoho era or 1800 that the use of candles and oil lamps became popular, and stalls opened on en-nichi at temples and shrines began to light their oil lamps to attract late visitors.

The term "Yomise" or night stalls then came into use, and they rapidly became quite popular. They were even instrumental in encouraging women to go out at night. Previous to that time women seldom went out at night, because the streets were so dark, it was not advisable for them to be out.

In the early Meiji years, Yomise were still opened only at shrines and temples on their en-nichi. It is only quite recently that yomise came to be opened on certain busy streets every evening.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Philosophy of Humboldt

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Weltbild der Naturwissenschaft by Walther Linden. Sammlung "Geistiges Europa". Publishers Hoffmann & Campe, Hamburg. 93 pages. 1.80 RM.

If we assume that true European culture means an incessant exchange of ideas and conceptions between all nations concerned, there is hardly a more interesting example than the great naturalist and traveler Alexander von Humboldt, whose lifework seems to be unthinkable, if separated from his French friend Aime Bonplant, the famous botanist. The leading German scientist's biography and natural philosophy was selected for the new collection of books aiming to explain the spiritual relations of European thinkers. The author, Walther Linden, well known for his recently published "History of German Literature," looks at Humboldt not only as a scientist, but more or less as the interpreter of the spirit of Goethe in the field of natural science. This is not astonishing, for we know how Goethe himself was interested in many of the problems put and solved by his admirer and friend. But Linden represents Humboldt also as the unequaled prototype of an explorer who will always inspire young investigators by his earnestness and humanity. From this point of view, his life has a deeper significance for our own time.

After the death of his mother in 1796 he gave up his official connections to fulfil his desire to travel. Together with his above mentioned French friend, he went to Madrid, where they were determined to make South America the scene of their explorations. They left Caracas in 1800 to explore the course of the Orinoco and established the existence of a communication between the water-systems of the Orinoco and the Amazon. In 1802, they reached Quito, from where they made an ascent of Chimborazo and an expedition to the sources of the Amazon. After a short visit to North America, they returned in 1804 to Europe. The ever-lasting result of the whole expedition was the foundation of the science of modern physical geography and meteorology. He first suggested the idea and devised the means of comparing the climatic conditions of various countries. His essay on the geography of plants was based on the then novel idea of studying the distribution of organic life as affected by varying physical conditions. His new observations in geology were mainly based on the study of the South American volcanoes.

Humboldt's Kosmos

In 1827, Humboldt settled permanently in the Prussian capital, where directed toward the investigation of nature. The lectures he gave during the winter season of the same year before an audience of more than 1,200 hearers, were nothing less than a spiritual revolution, because he completed philosophy, art and religion by introducing for the first time the exact natural sciences. These lectures inspired him to write the great work of his life, the five volumes of the Kosmos, where he expressed the idea of an imaginative conception of the physical world and covered the whole scientific knowledge of the time. The supreme and abiding value of this work lies in its faithful reflection of the mind of a great thinker.

Humboldt's Kosmos altered the whole course of the spiritual attitude of a century: Inspite of difference of soil and climate, he bound together by his passion and knowledge the vast empire of natural science, as it is spread over the whole earth. He spoke to a world audience and will be heard forever, for he was not only a great naturalist and philosopher but also a man of great character.

Gems of Truth

Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people if you would not have your own injured. Those who complain most of ill usage are those who abuse others the oftenest.

• • •

Some people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their hearts. The difficulty is to be keep them apart, and yet both actively working together.

• • •

Call no man happy till you know the end of his life. Till then, at most, he can only be counted fortunate.—Herodotus.

• • •

Happiness is like a sunbeam, which the least shadow intercepts, while adversity is often as the rain of spring.—Chinese Proverb.

• • •

If I only have the will to be grateful, I am so.—Seneca.

• • •

In noble hearts the feeling of gratitude has all the ardor of a passion.—Poincelot.

• • •

Get not your friends by bare compliments, but by giving them sensible tokens of your love. It is well worth while to learn how to win the heart of a man the right way. Force is of no use to make or preserve a friend, who is an animal that is never caught nor tamed but by kindness and pleasure. Excite them by your civilities, and show them that you desire nothing more than their satisfaction; oblige with all your soul that friend who has made you a present of his own.—Socrates.

• • •

Everything great is not always good, but all good things are great.—Demosthenes.

• • •

There is great beauty in going through life without anxiety or fear.—Half our fears are baseless, and the other half discreditable.—Bovee.

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

TOJIN OKICHI

(Okichi, 'The Foreigner')
1927

By GISABURO JUICHIYA

A strange town where aged men accumulated wealth by trafficking in young virgins; where an apothecary's shop dealing in imported Dutch drugs displayed a signboard bearing the legend "Apoteke Fur Magen" and boasted of a fashionable front that had a touch of solitude due to its being much too modern; where about 800 low, beetle-like dozo-zukuri and thatched houses showed traces of dilapidation in their moss-covered, scaly aspect—in short, it was in this town of Shimoda that an elderly woman returning from the city of Yedo built a typical Yedo house. A poor ship carpenter's daughter named Okichi was brought up by this woman because of her attractive looks, and in order that she might become the type of woman that conformed to her benefactress's ideal, she was schooled in the duties of the palace maid-servant and in the arts of the geisha.

At the close of the year in which America's "Herori Taisho" (Commodore Perry) appeared off Kanagawa to demand the opening of trade relations, and the nationwide nervousness over the "Black Ships" reached its height, the port of Shimoda was feeling the reaction from its morbid sense of uneasiness and wallowing in a state of confused merriment. And it was in this atmosphere that the pretty Okichi made her debut at the "Herori" entertainment given by the Nanushi, or headman of the town, and others. The graceful and beautiful Okichi sang Akegarasu and completely captivated her audience, carrying off the honors of the evening's program. Subsequently, through a whim of "Obasan," her benefactress, Okichi became a geisha. She was asked to perform, now by the Magistrate, now by the Nanushi—in short, by everyone in the highest walks of life in Shimoda; but due to Obasan's discriminative taste she did not appear in the presence of guests whom the latter did not like. Yet everyone wanted to hear her sing Akegarasu, to listen to her voice ... "When I hear the plover warbling on the beach, I recall the singing voice of Okichi."

Now, the townspeople, though they earned huge profits from the lavish spending of the foreigners, nevertheless feared and disliked them out of ignorance. Okichi, too, was so inclined that when she saw an American near her sister's house she would clench her teeth, return to her home, and change her clothes.

Kind Assistance

"Herori" left these people without so much as giving them a glance, leaving with them only two white flags. What followed this event was the earthquake and tidal wave of the first year of Ansei, 1854. Okichi carried Obasan on her back and sought refuge with numerous other townspeople on the mountain back of the town. At this time Okichi received many kind acts of assistance from Tsuru, a ship carpenter. Obasan suffered from a physical ailment after that and died shortly afterward.

At about the time the excitement of the earthquake subsided Okichi and Tsuru began to make love to each other in the shadow of a fishing boat that had been hauled up on the beach, and they spent two years in a dreamlike existence. In the third year of Ansei, 1856, Shimoda was again menaced by American ships of war. Consul-General (Konshiro) Harris established a temporary office in the Chosenji, a Buddhist temple, in the outskirts of the town. The Shimoda Magistrate at that time, in accordance with Harris's desire to employ a komazukai, or maid, undertook to offer Okichi. Okichi, who had an extreme dislike for foreigners, naturally refused to accept the offer.

When pressure was brought to bear upon her with the statement that such was the command of the Shogunate, she said, "I don't like to do it." "Indeed, she has gone mad" —thus was she committed to the charge of the Nanushi. The Magistrate, learning that Okichi's temperament was such that she would not submit without cause, summoned her lover Tsuru and conferred upon him the appointment of chief carpenter of Shogunate ships, with the right to adopt a surname and wear a sword and with this shusse, or success in life, as a "bait," he commanded Tsuru to prevail upon Okichi regarding the matter. Her lover having chosen to be "hooked" by shusse, at her expense, Okichi boiled with indignation. Deserted by Tsuru and urged by the "second mayor" to "go and see to it that the foreigner is made comfortable, for the sake of our country," Okichi was finally led, in a state of despair, to become regularly employed at the consulate.

Commotion Great

The figure of Okichi attired in her kifu (women's garment), seated in her palanquin with the bamboo blinds rolled up, and leaning for a fleeting moment on the side arm rest, her eyes turned down on the pages of Ise Monogatari! "There goes Okichi-san on her way to the foreigner's house!" "The 'foreigner' Okichi is passing by!" Such reports spread like a flash, and every day, when evening came, the people gazing upon Okichi formed a human wall on either side of the road. The commotion becoming much too great, Okichi discontinued the use of a palanquin and walked to her place of employment. People met her with a derisive smile or looked upon her with scornful eyes. In the end Okichi was left out of the fellowship of human beings.

"Konshiro" tried to the utmost of

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